



7-1837

Jacksonville Republican | July 1837

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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JULY

DeKalb Co. Ga. 1836. I have been afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND, DeKalb Co. Ga. My sister was violent, which was very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

JOHN McWILLIAMS, Muscogee Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

WILLIAM D. LUTHER, Decatur Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

NATHAN REED, Decatur Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

SARAH PHILLIPS, Decatur Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

VALENTINE, Decatur Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

PETER WALKER, Decatur Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

GLA, Butte Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON, Decatur Co. Ga. I was afflicted with a disease in 1836, which was violent, very dangerous, and in this time, without any relief, I was sent for, who on the third day she was given under my prescription, 1836.

EDS
Office

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1887.

NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

250 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless the option is made.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines, \$1.50 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements are published until ordered otherwise. Special rates for long term advertising.

ATTENTION AND FORWARDING

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have taken the

House in Edinburg, Pa., and are now prepared to receive and forward merchandise to Merchants and Planters in the State and also for the

Storage of Cotton. They respectfully ask a share of public patronage and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton and with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 29, 1887.—6m

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has in the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad-

ford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of party, either transient or permanent. As his

room will always be stored with the best of the afford, and his Stables with plenty of

ender, he hopes by strict attention to business, merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1887.—3m.

The Jacksonville, Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, forward their accounts to this office for settle-

ment.

Ekford, May 17th, 1887.—3c.

The Talladega Register, will insert the above

notice 3 months, forward their accounts to this office for settle-

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Ekford, May 17th, 1887.—3c.

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

NONE THEIR END OBTAIN.

The miser has his anguish,
The merchant weary pain,
The lover long doth languish,
Yet none their end obtain.

The toiling farmer soweth,
The reaper reaps the grain;
The traveller forward goeth—
Yet none their end obtain.

The miser leaves his money,
The merchant all his care;
The lover, gall and honey—
For thus it is they fare.

The farmer, in death's furrow,
Is buried like his grain;
The laborer on the morrow
From labor doth refrain.

All pay the life they borrow,
For all that end obtain.

They lie then down to slumber
Beneath the church-yard stone,
With all the woes that number,
Their destiny unknown.

And what thus could they follow,
With such continued quest?
What fitting dream and hollow
Thus robbed them of their rest.

Power, wealth, or love, or pleasure,
Alone could not be sought;
Beyond must be some treasure
Some phantom of the thought.

They sought, thus truth confesseth,
But, erring, failed to find,
What heaven alone possesseth—
The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

The calm and happy mind!

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Indostanee-liver and the Caribbean spleen, the phlegm of the north and the cholera of the south.

This disease has been attributed to the liver, the stomach, the spleen, the brain, the spinal marrow, the nerves, the colon, &c. each physician drawing the Protean fiend in the shape and hue

which it most frequently assumed under his own digestion, hepatitis, dyspepsia, nervous irritability, bilious disorders, hypochondriasis, &c. &c. have, each in its turn, been the name affixed to the infirmity. It is not difficult to discover the

clew to this diversity of opinion. The Protean Protean affliction is not, perhaps, in strict language, an entity—a single disease sent down from heaven, or springing from the bowels of the earth; but rather a morbid constitution or disposition, produced by the various moral and physical causes above alluded to, and moulding numerous other

maladies into its own resemblance. Although the multitudinous causes of this evil must operate in a great variety of ways, yet there are two principal channels through which it flows upon man and women; namely, the brain and the stomach; but chiefly the former. The moral impressions on the brain and nerves are infinitely more injurious than the physical impressions of food and drink, however improper, on the stomach. The multifarious relations of man with the world around him, in the present era of social life, are such as must inevitably keep up a constant source of perturbation, if not irritation; and this trouble of mind is not solely, or even chiefly, expended on the organs of the mind; viz. the brain and its appendages, the nerves; but upon the organs of the body most intimately associated with the brain—namely, the digestive organs, including the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Let us exemplify this. A man receives a letter communicating a piece of astounding intelligence—great loss of property, or death of a child, wife, or parent. The mind, the brain, the nervous system, all are agitated and disturbed. But the evil does not rest here. The organs not immediately under the will, or directly connected with the intellectual portion of our frame—the organs of digestion, circulation, nutrition, &c.—are all convulsively disturbed, and their functions disordered. These corporeal maladies are those which naturally attract most the sufferer's attention. He seldom comprehends or even suspects the nature and agency of the moral cause. He flies to physic, and it may very easily be conceived that he generally lies in it vain.

But it will probably be remarked, that great events and disasters befall only a few, comparatively speaking, and those not often. This is true. But the multiplicity and frequency of minor evils are far more than equivalent to the intensity and rarity of the greater ones.

The cause of this malady Dr. Johnson marshals under four heads,—anxiety of mind, intensity of thought, sedentary avocations, and pleasurable indulgence; all tending to weaken the body and induce irritability; and morbid or immoderate irritability, susceptibility, or sensibility, is the distinctive characteristic of the wide-spread malady under consideration. It has been seen already that the doctor traces the remote origin of the disease to a constant wear and tear of the brain, arising from the "uneasiness" of society. The manner, in which the brain acts upon the stomach, and the stomach reacts upon the other organs may be partly seen in the following extracts.

"It is well known to every physiologist that the great internal organs, the heart, liver, stomach, &c. perform their vital functions independent of the will, being supplied by the ganglionic nerves, a class entirely distinct from those emanating from the brain and spine, which are under the guidance of the mind. These ganglionic organs not only refuse to tell us how they perform their operations in their hidden laboratories, but when they are at work, thus, in a state of health, we have no consciousness of their existence, no feeling of their presence, no feeling of their influence of atmospheric air, but the stomach is alive to the presence of food, and performs the important task of digestion, but troubles not the intellect with any intimation of its proceedings. And so of all the other internal organs. This is a wise provision of Nature, or rather of Nature's God. But intercourse between the two systems of nerves, the nerves of sense and the nerves of the internal organs, is not absolutely prohibited. They mutually correspond, in a state of health, without our consciousness; and still more without pain or inconvenience. But let us digestive organs, for example, by unnatural stimulation; or let these organs be long and strongly associated, in sympathy, with excitement of the intellect and its organs, the brain—and what is the consequence? The stomach becomes, as it were, intellectualised, that is, denaturalised; so that its sensibility rises from the organic, or unconscious, to the animal, or conscious state of feeling! Then it is that the process of digestion not only becomes cognisable to our senses, but exceedingly painful.

"When the stomach has thus acquired an additional sense, a sense properly appertaining to a superior organ, the organ of the mind, the owner of that stomach has incurred a penalty which will require months or years for exonerating. He has formed its function much better in its pristine ignorance."

"When the malady in question has attained a certain extent, the stomach not only reflects back on the organ of the mind a large share of those afflictions which it has sustained from that quarter; but, in consequence of its extensive chain of sympathies with various other organs of its own class, as the liver, kidneys, bowels, heart—in short, the whole of those organs supplied by the ganglionic nerves, it weaves a tissue of disorder which no human skill can unravel, it contracts a labyrinth of infirmities through which no clew can guide us; it fills an Augean stable with evils, which few rivers, except that of Lethe, can cleanse away."

"But the action and reaction of the mind and the great organs of the ganglionic system, one on another, are not the only hostilities carried on in this condition of the constitution. Let it be remembered, that the whole of the alimentary canal, from one extremity to the other, is studded with myriads of glands, whose secretions are under the influence of the nerves distributed to them. Now each minute filament of nerve participates in the general disorder of the great nervous centres, and the secretions of the smallest follicle are thus vitiated, and become the prolific source

of new irritations reflected back on the whole nervous system, and ultimately on the mind itself."

Passing over the facts connected with the singular case of Mr. McKerrill, (a gentleman who, it is stated, about twelve months since,) and the further development of the Protean-Protein monster, let us state the prevention, and where cure is possible, the cure. The prescriptions are brief, exercising and temperance; not temperance only in its temperate enough, but in our pleasures and enjoyments, our passions, our desires, and more than all in our ambition. If this temperance cannot be practiced, then travel is the best palliative; and four skeleton tours are given by the pleasant general directions, and descriptions of the effects he has seen them produce. The only universal competition of which Dr. Johnson speaks, except under a penalty to which loss of life is no thing—loss of caste; whilst it may be questioned whether the habit of mental excitement, it occurs, does not produce an intellectual craving, that sooner or later bears bodily pain than mental torpor. Then, again, his accounts of the health-bringing effects of travel are only too convincing. What would be pleasant to a two-months' trip to the continent, or to the highlands, to the anxious or torpid? But how could they spare the time? or if in the open air, in the most effectual way, alternating rides and walks? A physician to the on roads which the reflection of the summer sun, makes as hot as the Indies, and then, as he ascends, an Alpine eminence, or reaches shade, get out and walk; but those who physic, or feed, or instruct the king's lieges, must travel by those conveyances that stay for no man. Indeed, the doctor admits that his traveling prescription is only practicable by the rich; it may, however, be read by all. In saying that the author's advice was too general, we spoke generally. There are many specific rules; and here are some.

"TIME FOR MATRIMONY."

"The most proper age for entering the holy bands of matrimony has been much discussed, but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion; and although I cannot here give the grounds on which could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of weighty reasons, both moral and physical, for the dogma which I am going to propound. The maxim, then, which I would inculcate is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth septenniad, on the part of the female, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male. In other words, the female should be at least twenty-one years of age, and the male twenty-eight years. That there should be seven years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract is entered upon, need not be urged, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life, in the two sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of the form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony or celibacy."

"In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softer sex, I have to observe that, for every year at which the hymeneal knot is tied below the age of twenty-one, there will be on an average three years of premature decay of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules. The above will be found a fair average estimate."

"On the moral consequences of too early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate; though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favour of, the practice. It has been libelous to say that matrimony may have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures. As far as too early marriage is concerned, the adage ought to run thus—'marriage must have miseries, though celibacy may have no pleasures.'"

"The choice of a wife or a husband is rather foreign to my subject, and has occupied much bolder pens than mine to little advantage. My own opinion is, that were the whole of the adult population, male and female, drew a name out of the lottery, the sums total of happiness, misery, or contentment, would be nearly, if not exactly the same, as upon the present principle of selection. This, at first sight, will appear a most startling proposition; but the closer we examine it, the less extravagant it will be found."

"ONE OF TWO CURES FOR HYPOCHONDRIASIS."

"It is, however, in that extensive class of human afflictions termed nervous, dyspeptic, and hypochondriacal, that a journey to the baths of Piffers offers strong temptations, and very cordial hopes of amendment. To hypochondriacs especially I would recommend this tour. Let them get sea-sick in the Batavier, mud-sick in the Maas, and dyke-sick in Holland; let them ascend the Rhine, amid all the bustle of steamers and hotels, and wind through the romantic scenery of that noble river. They may visit the Brunnens of Nassau—the shoppocracy of Frankfurt—the clean, dull towns of Darmstadt and Carlsruhe—the old red Castle of Heidelberg—the fairy fens of Baden Baden—the prosperous town of Offenburg—the Black Forest—the Falls of the Rhine—the Lake of Wallensee—presenting the most splendid lake scenery in Switzerland—and, lastly, the baths of Piffers. Let them be enjoined by their physician to penetrate the gorge of Tamina, and drink and perspire at the source of the waters in the rock, as the *sine qua non* of cure; let them be conjured to mount the Galanda, where there is a specific air for the removal of low spirits; and then, if their 'blue devils' are not drowned in the Piffers, or blown away on the Alps, they hopelessly!"

After the quotations given from the work, it may be superfluous to say that originality is its characteristic. Dr. Johnson may have been occasionally indebted to others for his facts or his thoughts, but he has made them his own by digesting them. The *Economy of Health* is a faithful reflex of its author's mind, and not a thing of shreds and patches.

Independence and economy are more intimately connected than people generally seem willing to admit. The man who can 'cut his coat according to his cloth'—who can satisfy his appetite with cheap though, at the same time, nourishing diet—has little dread of overtrading, suspensions, or the thousand other evils which he who has not the power of self-control is constantly exposed to. What though such a man may have been accustomed all his days to the solids and the delicacies of 'roast beef and plum pudding,' he can dispense with them at any time they are found to disagree with his finances; and it is far better to have even the pudding alone—ay, and without the plums, too—than go to bed in debt for a sumptuous dinner. No matter how honest a man may be, how pure his intentions, the moment he becomes involved in debt, that moment he sacrifices his real independence—he ceases to entertain that don't-care-a-straw-for-trouble kind of feeling, which can buoy up his spirits to endure every privation, and pilot him safely into the haven of contentment. The frugal Franklin furnishes a notable example of that independence which economical habits can achieve for their possessor. We have an anecdote in point: it will perhaps be new to most of our readers, if it be not, it is among those things which will bear repeating. Did it possess no other quality, the wholesome lesson it teaches, cannot be too frequently given:—One day previous to the Revolution, while walking in the streets of Philadelphia, he was thus abruptly 'brought to' by a jolly son of Neptune:—"I say shipmate, is your name Ben Franklin?" "Yes." "Are you the man what invented the saw-dust pudding?" "Yes." "Then for God's sake don't learn old F—, our owner, how to make it, for he'll feed his crews on nothing else."

The story of the saw dust pudding, *aliter dictum*, wheat-bran pudding, was originated somewhat after this fashion: Franklin conducted an independent paper in Philadelphia, which had given offence to a certain class that wanted to rule every body in their own way, and the leaders of this party (some fifteen or twenty,) informed him that he would be frowned down unless he submitted to their curb. He proposed to explain, and fixed the time at his own house, where the gentlemen were invited to dine. On the day appointed, he requested Mrs. F. to employ two pence in the purchase of a peck of wheat bran, and to make two puddings of it, one for each end of the table, as he was to have fifteen or twenty friends to dine with him. When the company met, the two puddings were served on the table without any other dishes; and, having been seated, each person was helped to his slice. Their curiosity led them to try it; they examined each other's countenances; and were soon satiated with their fare.

"Friends, will you be helped to more?" inquired the host.

"No, no," exclaimed they all, as with one voice; "we have had enough. But what means all this?"

"Why, it means to tell you," replied the philosopher, "that these puddings cost two pence; and fifteen friends say they have had enough. Know, then, that as long as Benjamin Franklin can satisfy fifteen friends with two pence, he never will sacrifice the independence of his paper."—[N. Y. Sun.

AN ODD WAY OF GETTING A HOME. was yesterday developed at the Police office, when Mary McLoughlin and Jenny O'Hoolie, who seemed perfectly familiar with their business, were brought in for stealing a mat from the door of Mr. Johnson, in Hester street. They were not strangers, as may be gathered from the following conversation which ensued:

Magistrate—You have both been here several times before. I shall now have to send you to the penitentiary for a month.

Mary—God bless you, and send us for six months, and that's as long as you can. It's better to be in the penitentiary than nowhere at all!

Magistrate—You seem to know all I can do with you.

Mary—It's hard if I didn't: I've spent many a comfortable day in the penitentiary, and I hope I shall again for it's better than to be starved to death in the street.

Magistrate—I shall not send you for a longer time than I have mentioned.

Mary—Well, praised be the Lord, there's more mats than one in the city.

Magistrate—Yes, and you'll get into the state prison, if you don't let them alone, and lead a better life.

We're willing to get any where to keep the life in us; and if we are to die, we should like to die decently under a roof.

Jenny—Good luck to your honor! and lock us up as long as ever you can. We deserve it, for we haven't a cent in the world!

They were treated to a ride, in the bargain.—[Sun.

Philosophy can hold an easy triumph over past and future misfortunes; but those which are present triumph over her.—[Roche's success.

OB PRINTING.

PRINTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

ted at the meetings of the merchants of New

ted at the meetings of the merchants of New

ted at the meetings of the merchants of New York and Boston threatening to force the officers of the National Government to purjure themselves, and violate the laws which Congress in the discharge of its legitimate duties with the view of prescribing the extent of said officers' discretionary powers, prohibiting, as they do the reception of the notes of nonspecie paying banks for debts due the Government, are detestable in every feature, and odious to the contemplation of every admirer of law, order, and common honesty.

Resolved, That the remarkable coincidence in the stoppage of the different banks

Resolved, That the remarkable coincidence in the stoppage of the different banks of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities, clearly evidence, that it was the result produced by the secret acts of the directors of the United States Bank—for no one or six cities could, by mere accident, determine upon the same day; therefore this meeting is of the opinion that the suspension of specie payments has been produced with a view of shielding from the public's gaze the utter insolvency of the United States Bank; and to bolster up at the expense of the people of this country the overtrading, over-banking, and broken down stock-jobbers of Europe as well as those in our country, by affording an opportunity to remove from our country the specie which was introduced into it by wise and prudent laws.

resolved. That we recognise in the banking system (such, at least, as it has been, with a few exceptions, in this country,) nothing but a well matured system of fraud and deception;—impooverishing the great masses of the people, whilst it enriches a few.

mass princely fortunes at their expense:—
acts acts are corrupting in the ex-
—, by inducing the incautious to engage
unprofitable speculations, the losses of
which must ultimately be borne by the peo-
—by their over-issues, which necessarily
inate in the ruin of all who are in any
—interested in them:—by encoura-
a factious traitorous disinclination to-
s the republican complexion of our gov-
—:—by seducing the unwary to depos-
e result of their earning in its crea-
from which it may be taken without
sibility on the part of any one, a-
have demonstrated. And, moreover,
se the history of the present, and past
demonstrates that they are of no use
ce of exigency, when if ever, their as-
ces would be most essential,—spreading
and dismay throughout the commu-
y: the means of their hired and prosti-
—resses, which disregard the public
s, provided they are permitted to fat-
en on the spoils which are gathered by
nd of protected corruption.

And, that we consider them as having
issued in contravention of the well
known laws of the State.

news of the State,—having the effect
of luring brokers and shavers to prey upon
the necessities of the laboring man—and
to drive from circulation the gold
of the country as a preparatory
step to its future exportation to Europe.
And, that we consider the Treasury
as the very salvation of the whole
country as the only means of retaining
in the specie which had been drawn
out by superior statesmanship. That it
is the duty of the banks by preventing them from
circulating their notes with the view of loaning
and speculating, as the Government
has determined not to permit.

ed, That we heartily concur in the sentiment expressed by Daniel in the year 1816, on the floor of , that "the framers of the Constitution those who enacted the early statutes subject, were hard money men. felt, and therefore appreciated the paper medium. They, therefore, guarded the currency of the Union from debasement.—The legal currency U. S. was gold & silver coin. Gold & silver currency was the law of the land, and the law of the world. There could, in the present state of the world, be no other currency."

That we place our sole reliance
of the people—the purity of
—and the patriotic firmness of
of the U. States and his Cab-
lieve us from the present distress-
affairs brought on by the stock
speculating part of the commu-
nity as we do, to render him ev-
idence within our power to secure
from the grasp of foreign ava-
riciousness.

That the sentiments embodied in the proceedings of the meeting of the citi-
zens of Philadelphia and Washington, in
their declaration of freedom, are in ac-
cordance with the principles of the
Declaration of Independence, and repugnant to non-
compliance, who rather than fore-
sight, consequent upon the re-
fusal of their servitude, would
leave their country; and with it the
freedom.

That we consider the efforts con-
g made by Nicholas Biddle, Pres-
ited States Bank, and his min-
g the government under the con-
nied institution, as deserving no
o severest condemnation on the
who lose the independence of the
understand their insidious move-
under this country; with all its
ut a tributary to British indo-
rption.

April, May, or June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and the interest, calculated at eight per cent upon the whole debt up to the time, when each instalment shall become due, or each instalment shall be paid in the same manner of each and every instalment: Provided, That every debtor of the Bank, obtaining such extension to the amount of two thousand dollars, shall be prevented from obtaining any loan on accommodation notes, until the whole debt shall be discharged: Any person having his debt for a less sum, than two thousand dollars, extended under the provisions of this section, shall be allowed to apply for accommodation equal to the difference.

to apply for accommodation equal to the difference between his debt and two thousand dollars: And provided, That in all cases of extension, it shall be the duty of the Directors of said Banks to take a new note, with a good personal security, or a way of mortgage or deed of trust upon real or personal property; or both, as they may think best, which security may be changed, renewed or increased, if required by any of said banks, once a year or oftener if necessary, so as to secure the prompt and punctual payment of said debt: And provided further, That the debt due to said Banks, which may be running to maturity, in said Banks for non foreign bills of exchange, shall be

foreign bills of exchange, (always) excepting bills of exchange upon New Orleans, shall not be within any of the before mentioned provisions in this section; but where such bill may have lien, shall be protected, the said banks are hereby authorised and empowered to make such arrangements with the parties thereto, or afford such extension, and take such security as will best comport with the interest and welfare of said Banks hereby further authorised and empowered to make any additional rules and regulations in relation to the debts first provided for in this section, herein contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the total suspension of Specie payments by the Bank of Mobile and the Planters' and Merchants' Bank of Mobile, be, and the same is hereby approved, sanctioned and confirmed.

sanctioned until the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty: *Provided*, said Acts comply with all the provisions of this Act, with such other Acts, which may be passed in the present session of the Legislature, which relates to debtors to the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches, and such other Acts, or parts of Acts, as may be passed at the next session of the Legislature, in relation to the same: *Charter*; and *Provided*, also, should the Legislature of the State of Alabama, at its next session, pass any Act, or Acts, in relation to the same, which may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, the same shall be null and void.

tion of the country enable the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches to re-Specie payments at an earlier day than the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred forty, and six months' notice being given by the President of the same, setting forth the opinion of said Bank and its Branches so to resume Specie payments, on a certain day therein specified, and in that case, the Bank of Mobile, Merchants' and Planters' Bank are hereinafter required in like manner to resume the payment of Specie, on the day set apart in said notice. Upon failure or refusal of either of the said Banks to comply with the provisions of this Act, to resume the payment of Specie, as aforesaid, the Charter of the Bank so failing or refusing shall be and the same is hereby declared forfeited and shall cease to exist for any other purpose except its winding up its affairs.

4. And be it further enacted, That the Bank of Mobile shall withdraw from circulation soon as it resumes specie payments all under the denomination of five dollars; and shall not thereafter execute, emit, or circulate any note, bill, or obligation of its own, of a denomination than five dollars.

individual Banks shall file and receive within six months from the passage of this act written evidence, satisfactory to the Government, of the approval and acceptance by a majority of the stockholders of said banks respectively of it, as a part of their several characters so applicable to them.

6. And be it further enacted, That if said individual Banks shall fail to file conformably aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Government to cause a *que warrant* to be instituted against the Banks so failing: and upon its being justified, to the passage of this act, suspend the same as aforesaid, the Court having the

And be it further enacted, That the
Directors of said Banks shall, within twelve

from the date of this act, pay the amount due upon their subscriptions, or the same shall be forfeited with all partial payments and the same shall be incorporated with the stock of the Bank: Provided, That each stockholder relinquish any part of their Stock, by any partial payments to the completion of the same that part of the same that shall be relinquished.

And be it further enacted, That the Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of New York, and its several branches be, and they are, authorised to appoint such agents as may be deemed necessary, to enable them to comply with the provisions of the second section of the act, and to pay a reasonable compensation for the services of the same.

and be it further enacted, That the
Directors of the Bank of the State
and its several Branches be, and they
are authorised to remit the damages on
exchange payable by citizens of this State
whether drawn in this State or in
foreign countries, which have been purchased by in-
debted Banks, as well on Bills drawn
since the first day of January last

vided the parties pay the principal cost of the same, or secure the debt satisfactorily to the Board of Directors, agreeable to the provisions of this Act; and all those having paid for such Bills purchased and protested, shall have the same refunded; or, if not so, to the Bank, credit shall be given on their Note or Bill.

And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the City of New York, and its several Branches, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make and issue, and to cause to be made and issued, such Notes or Bills, as they may think proper, for the redemption of which, they may require the payment of any such Bills purchased and protested, shall have the same refunded; or to advance to the Bank, credit shall be given on their Note or Bill.

the several Boards of Directors shall grant such extension of time as they may think proper, taking good and security for the punctual and ultimate debt so extended:

[illegible]

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 6. 1837

100

Lusus Naturæ.—Not long since a Col. blentz paper contained the account of an extraordinary natural phenomenon, born in that neighborhood, of a male child, with two heads, four arms and shoulders, but with only one body and two legs. The creature will put the noses of the Siamese twins out of joint. This is only equalled by the birth of a white child at Coxsack, New York, whose parents are of the African race, and whose skins "bear more than an ordinary depth of color." The features every way resemble those of its race. The hair bears somewhat of a resemblance to lamb's wool, and is remarkably fine and soft. The eye is very singular,—of the species usually designated compass eye,—of a light purple color, very transparent, and apparently weak. The mother attributes this wonderful variation from the usual course of nature, to the fact of her having been greatly frightened, at an equestrian performance in that village, by a large white horse coming very nearly in contact with her person. The editor of the Standard has seen the child, and asserts that the character of the mother is without stain. A medical gentleman of that place, intends giving a full description of it in a few days.

But to crown every thing strange and wonderful in the freaks of Dame Nature, the Fall River, (Miss.) Patriot has the following veritable story, which beats the "wake snakes" of Virginia all hollow.

A SERPENT-TONGUED INFANT.

TIVERTON, (R. I.) May 22, 1837.

I embrace the earliest opportunity to make you acquainted with such of the facts as have come to my knowledge relative to the "serpent-tongued infant" of which we had casually heard, just previous to my departure for Block Island. Quite unexpectedly, day before yesterday, I found myself in the very neighborhood of this strange and wayward production of nature. My curiosity, as you may well suppose, was greatly excited, and I confess I felt an intense anxiety to examine for myself an object which began to excite so much interest in the neighborhood of its occurrence. Mr. T., a worthy old gentleman in the vicinity, a former acquaintance of mine, with whom I accidentally met, kindly offered to accompany me to Mr. W's father of the unfortunate child. We reached there about 9 o'clock this morning, and were received very courteously by Mr. W.—and his interesting young wife. After an agreeable introduction, my aged friend stated the object of our visit, and the desire I had manifested to see their unfortunate little child of whom I had just heard. Mr. W.—informed us that for several weeks he had, in almost every instance, declined admitting strangers, as he thought their presence had an unfavorable effect upon the child, but as I had come considerable distance out of my way, he was disposed to gratify my wish, the more especially as he thought I might give him some advice in relation to the course he ought, in future to pursue. We were then invited into an adjoining room, in one corner of which we beheld, tied in a small low chair a most horrible emaciated little child; apparently about 2 years old. I am aware that I shall totally fail in giving you any thing like an adequate idea of the miserable object before us. Imagine, if you can, an infant, or mere child, of about the age above supposed, reduced to a very skeleton, hairless, and covered with a parched and shrivelled skin, dark and unelastic as the corresponding structure in the withered octogenarian. Its little red, fiery eyes, rolling restlessly, in the deep recesses of its fleshless sockets, sent forth, horrid flashes of indignation, when the door to its apartment was thrown open.

The little sufferer opened his mouth, and in the place of his tongue, and for a tongue, a serpent's head and neck were thrust out, vibrating and hissing with an intensity peculiar to the more venomous varieties of that repulsive species of animated nature! I could not, for several minutes, muster sufficient courage to approach the object of my curiosity. I was fixed to the spot which I at first occupied, while the serpent-headed tongue continued to dart forth and recede with the quickness of thought; its little forked and fiery tongue at the same time playing about the lips and nostrils of the child, equaling in velocity the lightning's flash! Mr. W., the father, gradually approached the child, all the time speaking very soothingly to it, and in a few minutes succeeded in producing quiet—the head receded, the lips closed over it, and the infant exhibited the aspect only of extreme emotion. But the moment I moved towards the child, even but a single step, the mouth would open, the head suddenly dart forth; and the same dreadful spectacle I have already imperfectly described, would be again presented. The father, however, beckoned me to approach, which I did, but never shall I forget the tremendous hissing which came from the serpent-headed tongue of the little sufferer. It was several minutes before quiet could be produced, and even then the slightest motion on my part would cause an instantaneous protrusion of the unsightly organ, accompanied by a hissing sound more or less intense according to the fears of the child. I had several fair opportunities of seeing the strange member, and will endeavor to give you a description of it. Its color is a dark copper, shining, and in places inclining

to streaks of green. Its eyes are jet black, and when the light strikes them favorably, no diamonds ever send forth more brilliant scintillations of light! A bright yellow ring encircles the neck, and really has much the appearance of gold. The mouth of this serpent-headed tongue is quite large, and was always slightly open when the head was protruded beyond the lips. Its little forked tongue, as I have already said, was incessantly in motion. We stayed in the room just 30 minutes, during the latter part of which time the child became very quiet, and latter told me he had known the tongue to bite several times, and once when it fastened upon one of his fingers, much swelling and soreness followed, indeed he was only relieved by a copious bleeding. He informed me also, that the child, eat voraciously of that it preferred the former. The child is of the female sex. He stated further that several eminent physicians and surgeons had been to see the child, and that it had been recommended by one, the eminent Dr. W., that the tongue be extirpated. I coincided in this opinion, and advised that the Dr. be called on to perform the operation. The father, Mr. W., is about 28 years old, and the mother, I should judge, about twenty-two. She is very beautiful, has been married about five years and this is their first and only child. I have omitted names in this hasty sketch at the request of the parties concerned.

IRISH WIT.—A gentleman wishing to know the price of coal, and observing an Irishman standing near a load, of which he took him to be the owner, enquired—how is coal now?—"black as ever, your honor," was the ready reply.

A young sportsman of this town, having rode out on a "sniping" excursion, was accidentally knocked off his horse, and so completely absorbed was he in the pursuit of the snipe, that he jumped astride of his gun, and shouldered his horse, and set off in great haste. He did not discover his mistake until he went to shoot, when lo! and behold! his gun kicked him over, and left the bird unhurt!—(Licking Democrat.)

RIP VANWINCLEISM.—A short time since, a man who had been fishing at the mouth of the Black river, in N. York, drew his canoe upon the beach, and sat down to cogitate upon the uncertainties of this world. "All liquors is cheap," said the fisherman, "All liquors is cheap, and I may as well take the bountyful." So saying he tipped a small canteen over a leather tumbler, and he had drank previously, but we know, that soon after the last draught was swallowed, nature's sweet restorer breathed upon his eyeballs, and stretching himself at length in the canoe, he was soon in a profound slumber. The sleeper takes no note of time and when our friend awoke, darkness had covered the face of the waters, the wind was blowing a gale, and the canoe was dancing upon the waves, as he afterwards asserted, in the most unreasonable manner. The paddle was missing. He felt about for it, but it could not be found. All he could do was to remain perfectly quiet in his recumbent situation and "trust to luck." The canteen was again resorted to in desperation, and again had the desired effect. He slept a long time, and was awakened by some one shaking him violently. A friend had discovered him lying upon the beach with the water running in at his mouth whenever he opened it. While he (imagining himself in some convivial party, where he was prest to drink) was murmuring, "No more Thankes."—[Era.]

"NOW ME BE READY TO COURT AGAIN."

A young Indian failed in his attention to a young squaw. She made complaint to an old chief, who appointed hearing or trial. The lady laid her case before the judge, and explained the nature of the promise made her. It consisted of sundry visits to her and presents, a bunch of feathers, and several yards of red flannel. This was the "undefinable attentions" in toto. He had of passing away time, when it was not convenient to hunt; and had given the feathers and flannel from friendly motives, and nothing further. During the latter part of the defence, the young squaw fainted. The plea was considered invalid, and the offender sentenced to give the lady "a yellow feather, a brooch that was dangling from his nose, and a dozen coon skins." The sentence was no sooner concluded, than the squaw sprung upon her feet, and clapping her hands, exclaimed with joy, "now me be ready to court again."

Melancholy Accident.—The Covington (Louisiana) Advocate of the 6th inst. says—

"It devolves on us to record a melancholy and heart rending occurrence, which took place on us, the circumstances were as follows:—Antoine Roussseau, accompanied by two children, one a son of Mrs. Moore, and the other his own daughter, proceeded down the river in a pirogue, for the purpose of examining some lines which he had baited for fish. After descending the river a short distance, his attention was attracted by a squirrel,

on which he landed and went in pursuit, leaving the two children in the boat until his return. After hunting for some time in the thicket, he discovered something moving in the bushes, which he took for a beechroach, and fired. Shocking to relate, he killed both children. He had reached the spot where he had left the children, without being aware of it, and their dresses being white caused the mistake, and the consequences so deplorable."

The Vicksburg Sentinel informs us that Sunday the 7th inst. was particularly full of accidents and suicides in Vicksburg. One man, in presence of a large number of persons, deliberately laid down his hat on the deck of a flat-boat, and took a running jump into the river; he rose, but as soon as he found himself on the surface of the water, he dived again, and was seen no more. All efforts to save him were in vain. Another deliberately shot himself with a pistol, on one of the flat-boats at the landing. A third, from Pittsburg, with a load of coal, was instantaneously killed by the recoil of a rope, by which he was endeavouring to land his boat. A boy named Anderson, an apprentice to the tailoring business, was experimenting with a pound of gun powder, which he had buried in the earth. In his efforts to ignite it, the whole exploded, mangle his head and face in the most shocking manner.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

Here I lie b left of breath,
Because a cough
Carried me off—
Then a coffin
They carried me off in.

NOTICE.

S. THOMSON & Co.
ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as **English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes &c.** Also a very handsome assortment of **French & English Print. Muslins** Of the latest and best style. **ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing.** Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c. **ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.** With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.
June 29, 1837.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN UP by Isaac Young, living on Chockolocco, two miles below White Plains; two 100,000, one Black mare, 7 years old, 13 hands 1 inch high. Also one Black Stud Mule colt, two years old. June 3d, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality. His office is in Jacksonville.

The Mercantile Business
FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold & Co. at the old stand, on the South side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STABLE & FANCY GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

June 1st, 1837.—tf.
WILLIAM ARNOLD.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—tf.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida.
"Seize upon the truth wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground,
Among your friends among your foes;
The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in many that have tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of those who have made medicine a trade, and not a science, to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-wise.

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While He continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years; to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "scheme unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaund, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic Remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a nervous depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death." "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part; for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man, and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity; that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,
HAVE located in Tarapia Valley, near the Cross Roads, (between Lewis Store,) and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BUYS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapia Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine, for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above St. Clair County; and on the fourth day at the Rev. Henry Cox's, in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' in Montgomery; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth day at the house of John W. Kidd's, in Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, in Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, in Talladega County; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, in Benton County; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, in Alexandria; and on the eighteenth day, at Col. John Turner's, in Williamson County; with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Those living at a distance, that deprecate personally this practice, and cannot attend in person, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post-paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapia Valley, Benton County, Ala.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in the month of September, 1834, my wife was violently attacked with a severe pain in her side, very much resembling a very high fever, and in this condition she lay, confined, without any relief, for several days, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who arrived more than six months, and the third day she was able to walk the house, and in 4 weeks she was perfectly recovered, and her health as formerly.

JOHN STEPHENS.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife was violently attacked with a severe pain in her side, very much resembling a very high fever, and in this condition she lay, confined, without any relief, for several days, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who arrived more than six months, and the third day she was able to walk the house, and in 4 weeks she was perfectly recovered, and her health as formerly.

JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains in her legs, which became general throughout the body, and she was unable to turn herself, and in this condition she lay, confined, without any relief, for several months, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who arrived more than six months, and the third day she was able to walk the house, and in 4 weeks she was perfectly recovered, and her health as formerly.

JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Madison, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, on the 13th day after he was attacked with a severe fever, and he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called on Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to arrive, and the use of the means employed, he yet saw him perfectly recovered, and he is now in the enjoyment of his health.

WILLIAM L. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 1837.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Ellison in my family in a case of a perfect cure of the leg, and he has made a perfect cure of two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed to do.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 1837.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years was very afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his usual business, and he has been unable to find any kind of business, and he is now entirely recovered, and he is now in the enjoyment of his health, and he is now in the enjoyment of his health.

JOHNATHAN REED.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th.

To all whom it may concern, I take this opportunity to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that Dr. Ellison has been very successful in the year 1836, in curing a large number of cases of chronic diseases, and he is now in the enjoyment of his health, and he is now in the enjoyment of his health.

Test. REUBEN PHILLIPS, SARAH PHILLIPS.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1836, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with a bilious fever, in so much that three days after the commencement, there were six of my family (my wife) prostrated by it, and they all recovered speedily, except my child, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of May, 1837.

VALENTINE.

In addition to the above statement, I further certify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that they were confirmed with bilious fever and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGGONER.

GEORGIA, Pike County.

I do hereby certify, that my wife has been afflicted with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, for several years, and she was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Ellison called on me, and prescribed for her the Botanic Medicine, which had been unused for several years, and by following his directions, she was entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of January, 1837.

J. R. CULPEPPER.

GEORGIA, Butts County.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was afflicted with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, and I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Ellison called on me, and prescribed for me the Botanic Medicine, which had been unused for several years, and by following his directions, I was entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of January, 1837.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6.

—learn to make the most of a skillful
er of the cheapest materials.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 13, 1837.

Establishment of a National Bank, is a subject upon which the Whig papers throughout the country are endeavoring to create an excitement by their zeal in throwing oblique way of a true and independent action of our National body politic. We cannot agree, although we are less, that in the present state of things, it is in review both sides of this question. Important as we say, because in the case of so large a moneyed institution, we are tempted almost irresistibly to exercise, first of the elective and secondly of the administration of government. Viewing such an institution as monopolizing in its tendency, seductive in its promises, and delusive in its expedients, we deem of too questionable character, to find our humble support remarked on a former occasion, an in might be so framed by the cool and dispassionate of our national councils, to which we subscribe; and which might be freed from all constitutional objections, as well as those to which we have alluded.

Our currency question will then be again one of leading importance. The man which it is to be presented we cannot predict. All we can say is, that every man should turn his attention to this subject, in such an opinion as will enable him to follow the course of our representation. And for purpose we refer our readers to Mr. In's report to the Convention: revising the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. That is presented in most of the leading journals of the day, and is from its great length, crowded with this week's paper.

Based upon the currency question. It presents banking operations of the country as they are, and shews conclusively, that a sound and uniform currency, can never be maintained by Banks and discounting bills. "Nothing," he says, "make a promise to pay a dollar equal to the payment of a dollar; and whenever the law is by law, made equal to the fact, the man thus privileged, unjustly gains at the expense of all others not so privileged." The whole displays the question in so plain a manner, that who reads may understand.

wish, again, to call the attention of the people of this County, to those objects of internal improvement now projecting, and which, if accomplished, will be so promotive of our common interest. To present the claims of the Coosa and Apalachicola Rail Road company, with more force and approbation of this intelligent community, as hitherto been done, by the various publications, the many primary meetings, the resolutions of the wisest and best in the country, and the result of their combined investigations, is an arduous task beyond our grasp. But to confess their labors of the internal improvement, and of the General Assembly, the expense bestowed by them, together with the many friends of the measure have been in vain, is a fact which we are now unprepared to concede.

Indeed, an object of immense importance to the people of this County; promising to the poor laborer, to the rich a market for their products, to the north to the south, and make us a work too which can be accomplished. Legislative aid, by one united effort, by our own resources through which the road is to pass, the work complete and calculate the advantages which follow its train.

Every time or space would permit us now, to calculate, the net savings for one year, Counties, through which this road will pass, and we are persuaded from facts, demonstrating, and doubt, that the difference between the production of one crop and its consequent return from this county to market by the means now to be used, and those which a rail road would assume eight thousand bags of cotton to average crop, and they average 400 pounds would be eighty thousand dollars. This five years amounts to the capital sum of four hundred thousand dollars. Half the sum required to construct a double track road with its appurtenances, from this town to Wetumpka. Now calculation when applied to arithmetical rules, far short of the real savings when extended to our surplus marketable products.

We have only alluded to this subject for the purpose of eliciting thought in the minds of those who are in upon that subject; and by reflection, may be brought to mind, that a charter for the work is now in existence, placed in the hands of the people, that the books for subscription capital stock have long been opened—that the work is now being surveyed, and located—that the road are actually under contract, and the subscription to the stock is increasing, and the work must be abandoned.

For the Republican.

GRANT:—I have seen in your paper an answer to the enquiries in regard to political views, I discover that he is in favor of a National or United States Bank, very much surprised me, as I always maintained the opinion that he was a thoroughgoing Jackson man, entertaining principles of democracy, &c. It is well known that Gen. Jackson's opposition to the Uni-

ted States Bank, and the removal of the deposits were the leading traits in his administration. I as a voter would simply ask of Mr. Wilkins, if he professes to belong to the democratic republican ranks; and what part (if any) of Jackson's administration he approves? And if he is in favour of the present administration? Whether he approves the call session of the State Legislature as well as the relief bill; and whether or not he is in favour of attacking any part of Benton county to Cherokee.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.

In your last, the announcement of Dr. Glascock, as a candidate for Congress, met fully with the wishes of the citizens in Benton. His sterling and uncompromising honesty—his firm and undeviating course in all the agitating questions of the day—and above all, his conduct as a volunteer and as a physician among the whole district, (without pay and unsolicited) during the late troubles, has given him a name which will be much remembered on the day of Election. (And being no speculator) we shall have, perhaps, some of our disputed Indian claims, quickly and satisfactorily adjusted.

As a supporter of the present administration—anti-bank man—and in fact an anti-Whig man in every respect, he will claim, what this writer believes he will get—the support of a large majority in this county; for of him it can never be said, that he is sometimes a White man, sometimes a Van Buren man, either "fish, flesh, or wild fowl," as circumstances call for—or in the language describing Governor Snider's cow, "sometimes white and sometimes black—spotted all over with one color." From the counties of Jackson, Madison and St. Clair (it is reported here) that he will receive large and overwhelming majorities.

"SO NOTE IT BE."

TUSCALOOSA, JUNE 18th, 1837.

MR. GRANT—Dr. Sir, through the medium of your paper, I give to the citizens of the Senatorial district an outline of the proceedings of the Called Session of the Legislature, together with a few of my own views in regard to the plan that would be best for the people of the State, and to secure the credit thereof. I anticipate the misfortune which must follow the dissolution of the Legislature, without the aid which the pressure of the times demands. Anarchy will stalk through the country, and the State will not recover from the sad and afflicting stroke, which this spirit of insubordination will inflict upon her public character for years to come. I have conversed with many members of the Legislature who evince but little sympathy for the people's sufferings, and are more inclined to taunt them with their adversities than to extend the hand of fellow-ship and protection to men who belong to the same country, who are citizens of the same government, and are united by every social and political tie. I hope the wealthy and independent opponents of relief, will unite with the friends of relief in some liberal measure which will aid every class of debtors without loss to the State or detriment to her credit. Many have been prepared to extend relief only to those that are not indebted to the banks. Are they the rich or the poor? Are the favorites of the officers of the banks to be protected, whilst the farmers, the country people, the honest laborer and the industrious mechanics are excluded? Are those who owe the banks only to be favoured? Is any relief given at all, let it extend to every class of the community; for where the State is pledged the people are individually liable. Let the industrious of every class whatever be protected, whether they have dealings with the banks or not. There are several plans of relief now before the Legislature such as the excessive issuance of post notes payable at a future day, and in distant cities an extension of the issues of more bank paper, State Bonds &c. My own opinion is, that the banks have issued more paper than they will shortly be able to redeem, which is calculated by the stoppage of specie payment to impair the circulating currency of our State. My opinion is, if the State will issue a sufficient amount of her bonds, and loan them upon the security recommended in the Governor's message, the banks could not have a more solid basis for their issues than the security for their redemption which they offer. Let the citizens borrow them, by securing the State; let the banks receive them in payment of their debts. In this way will the banks get a basis secure the payment of their debts, and give adequate relief to all classes of debtors in the State.

I hope the legislature will give relief to those who have been hurried in the hour of prosperity into engagements which a sudden revolution in trade has prevented them from meeting, and ask themselves if they had been so situated, might they not have committed the like indiscretion. On yesterday the election came on for Judges of the different circuits throughout the State, to fill the vacancies of those that resigned to procure the benefit of the law increasing their salary. All of the same men were elected without opposition. The understanding was, when the law passed, that it was to procure better talents on the bench—so much for the experiment. On to-morrow the election for Senator to Congress will come on to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John McCalley, resigned. The democratic party have nominated Gov. C. C. Clay, who will be elected without opposition, as I believe the opposition party are afraid to oppose their favorite G—M—

Bill introduced by Col. Cobb of St. Clair County to take a part of Benton and attach to Cherokee county, which Turner succeeded in having laid on the table. I have introduced a bill to repeal the law incorporating the Town of Jacksonville, which I have no doubt will pass. My reasons for so doing I will explain when I return, as this letter is already lengthy.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

The Circuit Court of Benton County. The times is now the 3rd Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, which you may publish as it is important that every person be informed.

W. A.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. GRANT:—Some time since a writer over the signature of A. Voler, made a call, through the columns of your useful paper on Col. Washington Williams, in regard to his political sentiments, the kind of a political call made on the Colonel and him only, I thought it was ungenerous to impose such a task on one, and not liberty, through the same medium, to make a similar call on the other two candidates, as well as Col. Williams.

In compliance with the call, I would beg leave to tender my thanks to the three contending candidates for the promptness with which they have complied. As regards the productions of Col. John Turner and Anderson Wilkins Esq. I have no comments to make, their views as given over their own signatures are spread before the people, and too plain to be misunderstood; whether their productions are the effusions of their own brain, or whether manufactured by another, is not for me to determine, it is left for every one that reads to judge for himself. But I must beg leave to be indulged to make a few plain remarks on Col. Williams' last, (and I presume his best) effort, that makes his appearance in the columns of the Jacksonville Republican of the 29th. The Colonel commences by saying, "My attention has been directed by

a friend to a publication in your paper of the 29th June takes as his text, my entire communication in obedience to a call by 'A. Voler' he further says, 'The Bentonian has been so far from dividing his communication into eight general heads, but I shall proceed without comment to consider under one head, all the deep, scientific, and erudite problems in the first seven kind.' 'Now,' says the Colonel, 'after being to me, in reading his problems over and over again, and then trying them by every standard that I am acquainted with, I am hurried on to the irresistible conclusion, that they will be best and most satisfactorily solved by a mathematical calculation in which 0 is taken for the basis of the calculation and then worked by an 0 indifferently, either according to practice, multiplication or division, and the answer I have no doubt will be entirely satisfactory.'

I have again been under the necessity of reading the Colonel's explanation of the eight heads (as he is pleased to call them) over and over again, and have come to the mortifying conclusion, that I barked up the wrong tree, when, in making the attempt to call on the Colonel for eight explanations, to find that he could with so much ease to himself, have answered seven of the heads out of eight, by mathematical calculation, and that done in such a short way too—just look at arriving at the proper answers and explanations for seven pretty long questions, propounded to him, and that I was a Mathematician! He says the answer can be got with these same two figures, by practice, multiplication or division, (what a fine thing it is to have a old rule of three, divers ways, to see if I could find out from the answer whether the Colonel was in favor of rail roads, McAdams Roads or Turnpike roads, and for my life I cannot make the answer come out roads of any sort, and I don't intend to puzzle my brain any more, and unless the Colonel will consent (and I think he ought to consent when he is in Rome to do as Romans do) to give his explanations & views in plain talk, like Col. Turner and Maj. Wilkins have done, that we 'unlearned' fellows can understand him, I will be under the necessity to quit writing in newspapers against such folks. If I were as well versed in Mathematics as old Ucid, or perhaps Col. Washington Williams, I might take the first seven questions proposed to the Colonel by A. Bentonian, and with the aid of the Colonel's 00 arrive at the Colonel's full explanation as asked by A. Bentonian; but very effort I have made the answer comes out something like the figure of 9 with its tail cut off.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to ask it as a favor of Col. Williams (should he condescend to appear in print again, before the 1st Monday of August) to let himself down a little, in his high mathematical way of writing, & give it to us for once in the old fashioned backwoods way and style.

I admire 'high learning' myself, but I can assure you Col. that most of our folks don't understand, when your speeches or talks are made up and couched in high-flown, 'high larnin', mathematical, jaw-twisting expressions.

A BENTONIAN.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a public meeting held by the citizens of Cherokee County, at Garrettsville on Thursday the 6th instant for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of nominating some suitable person as a candidate to represent this county, in the representative branch of the Legislature. The B. Cooper, Esq. was called to the chair and Maj. B. Cook, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, upon motion of Col. H. Kaseau a committee of five were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee having retired for a few moments reported the following resolutions:

Resolved 1st, That from the conceded fact that Cherokee county is entitled to separate representation, and from the peculiar situation of the county, in relation to her internal matters, it is important that we should be represented in the next General Assembly of Ala.

Resolved 2nd, That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to report forthwith the name of some suitable individual as a candidate for representative of this County in the next State Legislature, and we pledge ourselves to adhere to and support such nomination.

Resolved 3rd, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to draft an address to the citizens of Cherokee, expressive of the views of this meeting, and recommending to their favorable consideration the individual nominated.

Which resolutions being unanimously adopted, the meeting in accordance with the second resolution, appointed Livingston Skinner, A. Rowden, Wm. Lee, John Maxwell, A. N. Baird, John M. Hendricks, & J. W. Wilson, a committee to select a candidate, who after a few minutes absence reported the following resolution:

Resolved by this committee, That Wm. Garretts, Esq. be nominated as a candidate to represent the people of Cherokee County in the Representative Branch of the Legislature of Alabama at the next General session.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting and in compliance with the 3d resolution, John R. Whitten, Francis Adams, senr. B. B. Cook, Sam'l King, and Thos. B. Cooper were appointed by the meeting a Committee to draft an address to the citizens of the county.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Jacksonville Republican, and the meeting adjourned.

THOS. B. COOPER, CHM.

BENJ. B. COOK, Sec.

WE are authorised to announce Dr. Wm. H. GLASSCOCK as a candidate to represent this Congressional district in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorised to announce COL. JOHN TURNER as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next General Assembly of Alabama.

WE are authorised to announce ANDERSON WILKINS, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County in the representative branch of the next General Assembly.

WE are authorised to announce HOBBS REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for re-election, to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorised to announce COL. WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next annual session of the Legislature of Alabama.

A number of Copies of the "SONGSTER'S COMPANION," A selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, by the REV. DAVID BRYAN, have been left at this office for sale. We would advise those who may wish to obtain in one neat, cheap

and convenient volume, all the most admired and useful hymns, unnumbered with rubbish to call and examine them.

We insert below a copy of the regulations respecting the deposits of public money in the hands of disbursing officers of the United States. By the direction of the President, copies of those regulations were duly communicated to the other departments.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

May 26, 1837.

To the President of the United States: Sir—In consequence of the recent suspension of specie payments by most of the banks in which the deposits of public money of the Government made their depositories, the undersigned has deemed it proper to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the effect of that measure upon the following recommendations to the President:

1st. That all those officers be instructed by the several departments to which they belong to make their subsequent deposits in those banks only which pay specie, if such can conveniently be resorted to for that purpose.

2d. That in the event of there being none such, they are to be instructed to deposit in the banks which are willing to give, and do give, such written obligations as the nearest District Attorney of the United States may deem sufficient and safe when wanted, in such kind of money as was placed in said banks; and

3d. That the existing deposits of those officers, wherever not now in such banks, and not soon expected to be withdrawn, and placed within them as far as practicable.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: M. VAN BUREN, President.

General Jackson's Insolvency.—Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we never gave publicity to the rumor that Gen. Jackson being a bankrupt. We did not do it first because as we have repeatedly said in private conversation, we should regret any unforeseen accident which might reduce him to want in his old age.

It affords us pleasure therefore to say, that the rumor of his having a draft protested in this city or of his losing a large sum of money by the failure of Yeatman, Wood & Co. of Nashville, or in any other way, is utterly without foundation. We have seen a letter from the old General, in which he says, that for the last twenty years he has not drawn a draft on any person whatever; that he is no ways responsible to the amount of a dollar, for any person or persons, except for the purchase of two or three slaves by his adopted son; and that all rumors in relation to his drafts, his endorsements, and his losses, are entirely false and without the shadow of truth.

It affords us pleasure to make this statement for the reason before assigned, and because as a retired Executive of the United States we hope his days may be ended in peace and prosperity.

N. Y. Cour. & Engr.

THE PATRIOTIC DANIEL WEBSTER.

During the last war, it became absolutely necessary, that the United States should levy internal duties and direct taxes, and borrow money, for the support of government, and to carry on the war. The congressional Journals shew the following facts:

On the 1st July, 1813, Mr. Webster then a representative from Massachusetts, voted against a bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

On the 9th he voted against the bill laying duties on refined sugars.

On the same day, he voted against the bill laying duties on sales at auction.

On the 10th against the bill laying duties on carriages.

On the 7th January, 1814, one of the darkest periods of the war, and after our gallant little navy had covered itself with glory, he voted against an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the navy.

On the 10th he voted against a proposition more effectually to detect and punish traitors and spies.

On the 14th he voted against a bill making provision to fill the ranks of the army.

On the 22d he voted, in a majority of seven against a bill authorising the enlistment of troops for five years or during the war.

On the 25th he voted against the bill for enforcing the non-importation laws.

On the 8th February against the bill to raise five regiments of riflemen.

On the 25th March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, and repel invasion.

On the 1st December, only a few days before the sitting of the Hartford convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government and maintaining the public credit.

On the 10th he voted to postpone, indefinitely, a bill authorising the President of the United States, to call upon the several states for their respective quotas of militia to defend the frontiers against invasion.

On the 13th he voted against the same bill. He also voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for the support of government, and maintain the public credit and also against an appropriation for rebuilding the capital and public offices which had been destroyed by the enemy.

We do not believe that even the Observer will have the temerity to deny the truth of the foregoing statements.—Yet this is the man for whom the patriotic, chivalrous Kentuckians are expected to lend their aid, in

elevating him to the first office of the nation! This is the man who has been received and courted by Mayors and Corporations!—loasted and caressed by Kentucky Whigs! We are indeed a magnanimous people! Ky. Gaz.

Married, January, 1837, Mr. James Anderson, to Miss Anna Bread:

While toasts their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
And won't have any, but her.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market Friday, May 20. Throughout this week the prices of American Cotton have been very irregular, being in many instances entirely regulated by the necessities of the sellers. We reduce our quotations generally 3-8 to 4d per lb., but in good fair quality and upwards the decline is barely so much. At these rates the market closed with a continued gloomy appearance. Egyptian continues neglected, and prices nearly nominal. In Brazil a decline of 1d per lb. has been generally submitted to. Such is heavy of sale, and in some qualities have declined 1d per lb. Some purchases of this description have been made for shipment to Canton. The sales of the week amount to 17,860 bales, including 2500 American on speculation, and 2400 American, 80 Pernam, 350 Surat, and 80 Bengal for export. American as follows—40 bales São Paulo 21d to 27d; 5060 Upland 5 a 7 1/2; 3230 Mobile and Alabama 4 1/2 a 7 1/2; 6500 Orleans 4 1/2 a 4 3/4.

LIVERPOOL, May 24. The demand for Cotton since Friday has been very brisk, and prices of the most current qualities of American cotton advanced 1d per lb., at which improvement the market is freely supplied by holders with cotton. Sales on Saturday, 5000 bags; Monday, 5000; and to-day 3500 to 4000 bags. Of the aggregate business since Friday, 2000 American have been taken on speculation, and 600 American 1000 Surat for export. Arrived since Friday, three vessels from the U. States. From the Mobile Price Current of this Morning: REVIEW OF THE MARKET for the WEEK ending 29th.

COTTON.—Arrived this week 1459 bales, and exported in the same period 1896 bales, as follows: to Liverpool 1260; New York 485; New Orleans 89; Baltimore 53; Virginia 9—reducing stock 437 bales, and leaving now on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, 11,522 bales.

We have again to notice an improvement in our market which is fully a 1/2 cent on all qualities. The reasons assigned for this advance, are, the very limited stock on sale, and the anxiety for remittances in this shape. None of this week's receipts has been put in the market, in consequence of the unfavorable weather. Sales of the week are estimated at 1800 bales at prices ranging, agreeable to quality, from 7 to 10 1/2 cents; the latter for good-fair; principal sales, remarking, that there is none on sale, but that this quality would readily command our figures and even a fraction more, could it be obtained.

Foreign advices are at hand to the 25th from Liverpool, 24th from London, and 16th from Havre, for particulars of which we refer to another column.—At New York, on the 24th inst. the cotton market was stationary; bills on England, 21 per cent. premium. LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good and fine,	11 1/2 a —
Good fair,	10 1/2 a —
Fair,	9 1/2 a 10
Middling,	8 1/2 a —
Ordinary,	8 a —
FAVORABLES, —To all parts, excepting N. York, are nominal; to that, brisk at quotations, viz:	
To Liverpool, Cotton per lb.	3-8d a 3d nom.
Havre,	7-8c a —
N. York,	1-2c a —
Coastwise Ports,	1-2c a —
	1-2c a —

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY. }
TAKEN UP & posted by James Hampton, living four miles N. of Ashville, a Bay Mare Pony, four years old, 13 1/2 hands high, blaze face and right hind foot white—valued at Forty dollars. Also a two year old bay horse colt valued at \$20, by R. Rowland and N. R. Bradshaw, June 26th, 1837.
Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. c. c.
July 13, 1837.—St.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain promissory Note, given by me to E. Herndon, for eighty dollars, dated sometime in January last, & due 25th December next. The consideration for which said note was given has not been complied with, and I am therefore determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

B. B. WALSTON.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY. }
TAKEN UP by William Michael, one Saddle Mare, flax mane and Tail, four years old, four white feet, white on the hind head, no marks or brands—appraised at eight dollars, July 5th, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
July 6, 1837.—St.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also S. W. 4th of N. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of N. E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & C. Richey, at the instance of John I. Thomasson. Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837.
WM. OREAR, SHFF.
July 6th, 1837.—St.—\$3 50.

BLANKS.

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.

The change of properties which take place when chemical attractions act, is not confined to metals, but is a general result in every case where different bodies are brought into this state of combination, or chemical union. Frequently we find that the properties of each body are totally changed; and that substances, from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert and harmless, and vice versa. For instance, that useful and agreeable substance culinary salt, which is not only harmless, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary to the well being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach proves fatal to life; one of these is a metal, and the other an air; the former is called sodium, the latter chlorine. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediate bursting out into flame and instantly they are both deprived of their virulence. Can anything be more striking than the change of properties in this case; and who would have supposed that culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air? The medicine called Glauber's salt is another instance; it is composed of two caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol, and the other barida or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists, which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda; when mixed they form a compound of considerable sweetness. But the atmosphere where we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances; it must be surprising, to those who are unacquainted with the fact that atmospheric air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent and destructive liquid called aquefortis, or nitric acid. This powerful acid, by being made to act upon sugar the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is of all known substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor; so much so, indeed, that the conversion has never yet been decidedly effected; it is also a very solid substance; and diamond, which is nothing but crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphuret of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and is not known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of all liquids one of the most evaporable. Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted; sulphur is the most lively yellow hue, but the compound is as colorless as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and, in a word there is not one point of resemblance with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative, of the change of properties which follows on the exertion of chemical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies.—*Donovan's Chemistry.*

DR. BARRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN CASES OF POISON.

At the very time we are writing, Dr. Barry of Paris, is engaged in a series of experiments, the application of which promises to be immediate, and of high importance. Having been led by some former experiments to conjecture, that absorption cannot take place in a vacuum, he performed the following experiment, in order to ascertain the fact. He carefully removed the hair of the outer part of a dog's thigh, so as to expose the skin. He then caused a venomous serpent to inflict in immediate succession on this portion of the dog's thigh, two bites. As soon as the wounds were made, he applied a cupping glass over the part bitten, and retained it there nearly an hour. At the end of that period the dog rose from the table, and walked with tolerable ease; he continued in perfect health and not the slightest injury from the bites supervened. A pigeon was bitten by the same serpent, about an hour after it had twice bitten the dog; nothing was done to counteract the effects of the wound; and the pigeon expired in agony and convulsions, twenty minutes after its infliction. If further experiments confirm the obvious inference suggested by this, there is discovered an easy and certain remedy for the bite of poisonous and rabid animals. Hydrophobia, that horrible, and hitherto incurable disease, will no longer hold its appalling and destructive course.—To put an effectual stop to this frightful malady, it will be necessary only to apply a cupping glass over the wounded part.—*Parliamentary Review.*

Upwards of six hundred Writs, have been returned to the County court of this county, at its present term. It is by far the largest return that we have ever had in either of the courts of law.—*Mont. Adv.*

An inundation of a part of the city of Baltimore occurred on the night of the 15th inst. almost unparalleled in this country. It was caused by a thunder shower, and probably the bursting of a water spout. Lives to the number of twenty, it is ascertained have been lost, and property destroyed amounting to not less than a million of dollars.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, on the 1st day of July, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Albritton Philip L.	Maghee John C.	McKnight Samuel	McKnight Samuel (hatter)
Allen Elijah	Marable John A.	McKnight Mrs. Samuel	McKnight Samuel
Allen Hudson	Mayfield Ferd.	McNeal John	Medlock Lewis H.
Allen Joshua	Mayfield Ferd.	Medlock Lewis H.	Mill or Hill John
Alexander Arthur	McCampbell Wm. B.	McGehee Wm.	Montgomery James
Alexander Charles T.	McCampbell J. A.	McGehee Wm.	Moore John
Alsop R. & T.	McCully Barney	McKnight Samuel	Morgan Wm.
Anderson Daniel	McGehee Benjamin F.	McKnight Samuel	Morgan Zedock L. or
Anderson John	McGehee Wm.	McKnight Samuel	John Smith
Andrews William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Murrell David J.
Arrabel Col. Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Neely Thomas
Bates Henry	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Nesbit John
Beene William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Nolen Joseph
Bell Mrs. Lydia	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Norris Nancy
Bell Thomas	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Norwood J.
Bell Rev. Wm. H.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Owens John
Berry Robert P.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Owens David
Bentley Turner	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Palmer Russell
Birch Hiram	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peacock Calvin
Black James	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peacock Rev. Wm.
Black James Jr.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Perry Robert P.
Black Mary	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Bruton
Borring Levi G.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Boyd Oliver P.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Braden Green B.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Braden William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Bridwell A. J.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Brooks Catharine	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Brooks Catharine	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Brooks Miss Elvira	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Brown Elijah	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Brown Jacob	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Browder David	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Brown Robert or	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
James Guber	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Bryan David	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Burk Peter	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Campana William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Carroll Asa	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Champer Willis	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Chilton Rison R.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Clanahan James G.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Clark Abner	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Clauson Samuel F.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Clauson & Turnipseed	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Clay Simcon	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Cobb Mrs. Malissa	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Cook Thomas K.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Cook James M.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Corbett Maj. John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Corcoran John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Cox Thomas W.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Copeland & Lane	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Cross H. D.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Crutchfield Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Crymes John D.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Collins James A.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Cunningham E.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Currier Richard	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Currier William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Currier James	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Davidson Lamsin	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Davis Thomas	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Davis John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Dawkins Larkin H.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Dawkins Samuel	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Deacon William Stacy	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Defreese William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Dickinson Michael	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Dodson William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Doyle Ransom	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Driver William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Duggan Zachariah	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Dugan Anderson Reeves	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Dupuy James W.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Elliott Charles or Archibald	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Ellis Benjamin	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Estes Joel	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Fayette Thomas	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Findley Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Ford Bailey	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Foster Absalom	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Garner William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Glaze George	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Goode Thomas	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Graddy John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Graham Wm. R.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Gentry Cornelius	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Gentry J. D.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Gregg Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Grimes John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Grubbs Allen	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hagans Edward	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hall Van	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hammitt R. B.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hammitt James Jr.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Haney Isaac	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hawes Benjamin	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hawes James	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hawes William	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hawes Thomas	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Henderson Richard	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hendrix James	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Henry Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Higgins Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hill Miss Susannah	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hill J. H.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hines Matthias	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Houston Johnston	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Harrell Levi	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hunt Martin	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hunter S. B.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Hunt Hansel	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Ingram John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Ingram John B.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Ingram J. B.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Irvin James L.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Johnson John	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Jordan Alexander	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Kannerly W.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Keenum Lewis	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Kennedy Pleasant M.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Kelly Rev. C.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lackey Col. John P.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lackey Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lane & King	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lawson Rubin	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Ledbetter Wm.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lewis C. D.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lewis Charles	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Lipsey Hiram	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Logan Rial	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Longnecker Samuel	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Macfarlane, Beason & Co.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce
Magill Dr. James D.	McKnight John	McKnight Samuel	Peters Perce

JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 16 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of N. E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & G. Richey, at the instance of John I. Thomasson. Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837.

WM. OREAR, SHFF.

July 6th, 1837.—\$5 50.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Birt Isaiah	Smith John H.
Brooks James	Mallon Stafford
Cophaire Thomas	Tuggle Jefferson
Moore & Fester	Tait William H.
Matheny Joseph	Tait Nancy
Jacobs John Capt.	Wright James
Rhea Archy	Watts Scaborn.
Shelton Miss E.	

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

July 6, 1837.—St.

NOTICE.

S. THOMSON & Co.

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as

English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curran Calicoes &c.

Also a very handsome assortment of

French & English Print. Muslins

Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HEAD-WARE, OUTFITTERY,

SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.

June 29, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

The Mercantile Business

FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

GOODS,

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.

June 1st, 1837.—tf.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—St.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cure; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of to make them wretched and miserable. There is might and grandeur in all the works of the All-

The labours of man may perish; for like him, self, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yest and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury. Hear the woful list of evils aches and pains in various parts of the body, sud-palitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a nervous agitation, intolerable feelings, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death. "These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; and on the third day of each of the above months; at the house of John Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the fourth day of each of the above months, at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Robert S. Diggins' in Shelby County; and on the seventh day, at the Shelby Springs; and on the eighth day, at the house of John W. Kidd's, in Talladega County; and on the ninth day, at the house of Wm. Sawyer's, in Milledgeville; and on the tenth day, at the house of Francis Self's, in Benton Co. on the eleventh day, at Col. John Turner's, in Williamson County; and on the twelfth day, in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

All letters

NO. 27



INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACT.

The change of properties which take place when chemical attractions act, is not confined to metals, but is a general result in every case where different bodies are brought into this state of combination or chemical union. Frequently we find that the properties of each body are totally changed; and that substances, from being energetic and violent in their nature, become inert and harmless, and vice versa. For instance, that useful and agreeable substance culinary salt, which is not only harmless, but wholesome, and absolutely necessary to the well being of man, is composed of two formidable ingredients, either of which taken into the stomach proves fatal to life; one of these is a metal, and the other an air; the former is called sodium, the latter chlorine. When presented to each other, the violence of their nature is manifested by their immediate bursting out into flame and instantly they are both deprived of their virulence. Can anything be more striking than the change of properties in this case; and who would have supposed that culinary salt is composed of a metal united to an air? The medicine called Glauber's salt is another instance; it is composed of two caustic poisons of different kinds; one called oil of vitriol, and the other barilla or soda. There are also two substances known to chemists, which are disgustingly bitter liquids; one is called nitrate of silver, and the other hydrosulphate of soda; when mixed they form a compound of considerable sweetness. But the atmosphere which we breathe is the most extraordinary of all instances; it must be surprising, to those who are unacquainted with the fact that atmospheric air, indispensable as it is to life, is composed of the same ingredients as that most violent and destructive liquid called aquafortis, or nitric acid. This powerful acid, by being made to act upon sugar the sweetest of all things, produces a substance intensely bitter to the taste. Charcoal is of all known substances, the most difficult to convert into vapor; so much so, indeed, that the conversion has never yet been decidedly effected; it is also a very solid substance; and diamond, which is nothing but crystallized charcoal, is one of the hardest bodies in nature. Sulphur in the solid state, is also a hard substance, and to hold it in vapor requires a high temperature. But when these two substances, carbon and sulphur, are made to combine chemically, so as to form the substance called bisulphuret of carbon, their properties are strikingly changed. Instead of the compound being hard, it is a thin liquid, and is not known to freeze or solidify at any degree of cold that can be produced. Instead of the compound being difficult to evaporize, it is of all liquids one of the most evaporable. Charcoal is the blackest substance with which we are acquainted; sulphur is the most lively yellow hue, but the compound is as colorless as water. A new smell and taste are acquired, and, in a word there is not one point of resemblance with the component. These facts are strikingly illustrative, of the change of properties which follows on the exertion of chemical attraction between the ultimate particles of bodies.—*Donagan's Chemistry.*

DR. BARRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN CASES OF POISON.

At the very time we are writing, Dr. Barry of Paris, is engaged in a series of experiments, the application of which promises to be immediate, and of high importance. Having been led by some former experiments to conjecture, that absorption cannot take place in a vacuum, he performed the following experiment, in order to ascertain the fact. He carefully removed the hair of the outer part of a dog's thigh, so as to expose the skin. He then caused a venomous serpent to inflict in immediate succession on this portion of the dog's thigh, two bites. As soon as the wounds were made, he applied a cupping glass over the part bitten, and retained it there nearly an hour. At the end of that period the dog rose from the table, and walked with tolerable ease; he continued in perfect health and not the slightest injury from the bites supervened. A pigeon was bitten by the same serpent, about an hour after it had twice bitten the dog; nothing was done to counteract the effects of the wound; and the pigeon expired in agony and convulsions, twenty minutes after its infliction. If further experiments confirm the obvious inference suggested by this, there is discovered an easy and certain remedy for the bite of poisonous and rabid animals. Hydrophobia, that horrible, and hitherto incurable disease, will no longer hold its appalling and destructive course.—To put an effectual stop to this frightful malady, it will be necessary only to apply a cupping glass over the wounded part.—*Parliamentary Review.*

Upwards of six hundred Writs, have been returned to the County court of this county, at its present term. It is by far the largest return that we have ever had in either of the courts of law.—*Mont. Adv.*

An inundation of a part of the city of Baltimore occurred on the night of the 15th inst. almost unparalleled in this country. It was caused by a thunder shower, and probably the bursting of a water spout. Lives to the number of twenty, it is ascertained have been lost, and property destroyed amounting to not less than a million of dollars.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, on the 1st day of July, which, if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters:

Albritton Philip L.	Maghee John C.
Allen Elijah	Marable John A.
Allen Hudson	Mayfield Ferd.
Allen Joshua	May Asa
Alexander Arthur	McCampbell Wm. B.
Alexander Charles T.	McCampbell J. A.
Alsop R. & T.	McCully Barney
Anderson Daniel	McGee Benjamin F.
Anderson John	McGee Wm.
Andrews William	McGuire Wm.
Arrabel Col. Wm.	McKee John
Bates Henry	McKnight Samuel
Beene William	McKnight Samuel (hatter)
Bell Mrs. Lydia	McKnight Mrs. Samuel
Bell Thomas	McKee Wm.
Berry Rev. Wm. H.	McNeal John
Bentley Turner	Medlock Lewis H.
Birch Hiram	Mill or Hill John
Bishop John	Montgomery James
Black James	Moore John
Black James Jr.	Moore R. W.
Black Mary	Morgan Wm.
Borring Levi G.	Morgan Zedock L. or
Bowdin Miss Wilthy C.	John Smith
Boyd Oliver P.	Murrell David J.
Braden Green B.	Necly Thomas
Bridwell A. J.	Nesbit John
Brooks Catharine	Nolen Joseph
Brooks Catharine	Norris Nancy
Brooks Miss Elvira	Norwood J. O.
Brown Elijah	Owens John
Brown Jacob	Owens David
Browder David	Palmer Russell
Brown Robert or	Peacock Calvin
James Guber	Peacock Rev. Wm.
Bryan David	Perry L. G.
Burl Peter	Perry Robert P.
Camp C.	Peters Bruton
Canady William	Pickens Perce
Carroll Asa	Pittman Geo. P.
Champer Willis	Poe James
Chilton Rigdon R.	Powens Newman
Clanahan James G.	Powers Jasper
Clark Abner	Powers Starling
Clauson Samuel F.	Powman Geo. P.
Clauson & Turnipseed	Prater John
Clay Simon	Pruit Samuel C.
Cobb Mrs. Malissa	Pruit Willis
Cook Thomas K.	Pryor Jackson
Cook James M.	Ragland John
Corbett Maj. John	Ragsdale John W.
Corcoran John	Reaves Wm.
Cox Thomas W.	Reese Francis
Copeland & Lane	Reynolds Lyndsa
Cross H. D.	Richy Joseph
Crutchfield Wm.	Richy W. S.
Crymes John D.	Ripley Thomas
Collins James A.	Ripley Maj. Thomas C.
Cunningham E.	Robertson Mrs. Nancy
Currier Richard	Rucks Wm.
Currier James	Sampson John
Davidson Linsin	Sampson George
Davis Thomas	Service Moses
Davis John	Savage Josiah
Davis Larkin H.	Service Moses
Dawkins Samuel	Shadwick Miss Lavina
Dearmon Miss Stacy	Sharp Mrs. Rhoda
Defrees William	Shelly J. D.
Dickinson Michael	Shed James
Dodson William	Shelton David
Doyle Ransom	Sherrell Eli
Driver William	Shines Rosannah
Duggin Zachariah	Shook Rev. Isaac
or Anderson Reeves	Shorehire Henry II.
Dupuy James W.	Sides Charles
Elliott Charles or Ar-	Simpson Levi
chibald	Sinclair John
Ellis Benjamin	Skinner Claburn
Estes Joel	Smith Eliphus T.
Fayette Thomas	Smith Capt. W.
Findley Wm.	Snider Jacob
Ford Bailey	Spencer John
Foster Absalom	Spencer Wm.
Garner William	Stallings Mrs. Emily
Glaze George	Stanfield George R.
Goode Thomas	Stewart A. O.
Graddy John	Stewart John T.
Graham Wm. R.	Stewart R. G.
Gentry Cornelius	Stone Miss Louisa
Gembry J. D.	Stovall Stephen
Gregg Wm.	Strong Samuel
Grimes John	Sumpter John
Grubbs Allen	Talmage & Carey
Hagans Edward	Talmage S. W. & J. W.
Hall Van	Taylor Wm.
Hammitt R. B.	Teague Isaac
Hammitt James Jr.	Thompson James
Haney Isaac	Thomas Robert
Hanes Benjamin	Toy Richard
Hazel James	Tripp James
Headden Wm.	Triplett Iverson
Henderson Thomas	Turk G. W.
Henderson Richard	Turner John
Hendrix James	Turnipseed Andrew
Henry Wm.	Varnon John
Higgins Wm.	Vestal Wm. T.
Hill Miss Susannah	Vice Abner
Hill J. H.	Wadkins H. B.
Hines Matthias	Walden John
Houston Johnston	Walker Garland
Harell Levi	Ward James
Hunt Martin	Warnick Robert
Hunter S. B.	Watts John B.
Hunt Hansel	Webb Seburn
Ingram John	Weir Samuel
Ingram John B.	Welch John C.
Ingram J. B.	Wells Samuel
Irvin James L.	Wester Dr. John
Johnson John	Whitley Hampton
Jordan Alexander	White Joseph
Kannerdy W.	Whiteside Jonathan
Keenum Lewis	Whitlock Lot
Kennedy Pleasant M.	Wilkins A.
Kelly Rev. C.	Wilkinson Lyman R.
Lackey Col. John P.	Wilkinson Michel
Lackey Wm.	Wilkinson Lemuel
Lane & King	Williams Isaac
Lawson Rubin	Williams James T.
Ledbetter Wm.	Williams Mrs. S.
Lewis C. D.	Willis J. D.
Lewis Charles	Wilson Joseph
Lipsey Hiram	Wilson Wm.
Logan Rial	Winter Jeremiah
Longnecker Samuel	Wood Wm.
Macfarlane, Beason & Co.	Wright Rufus W.
Magill Dr. James D.	Wyman George
	Augustus.

July 6, 1837. JNO. D. HOKE, P. M.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday of September next, the following Lots of Land, (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T. 16 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land District, sold as the property of W. J. & G. Richey, at the instance of John I. Thomasson. Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837. WM. OREAR, SHFF.

July 6th, 1837.—62—\$3 50.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Birt Isaiah Smith John H.
Brooks James Mallon Stafford
Copehart Thomas Tuggle Jefferson
Moore & Femester Tait William H.
Matheny Joseph Tait Nancy
Jacobs John Capt. Wright James
Rhea Archy Watts Scaborn.
Shelton Miss E. 2

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.
July 6, 1837.—3t.

NOTICE.

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh produce.

Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in up country Stores, such as English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curtain Calicoes &c.

Also a very handsome assortment of French & English Print Muslins Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.
June 29, 1837.—tf.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

THE Mercantile Business FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.

Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as low as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.
June 1st, 1837.—tf.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN, TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at times, unless professionally engaged.

White Plains, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—5t.

JOE PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to this sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Dr. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Overleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." "Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave not a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

Drs. ELLISON & BYRS, HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense. Dr. Byrs was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the many testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & BYRS will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large my, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works. For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Byrs will meet them in the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of each of the same months; and on the third day of each of the same months; at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth day of each of the same months; at the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' in Montgomery; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeroy's in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williams' in Toombs, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Will be undertaken. No fee. No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

Medical School of Florida. "Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes, The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant of Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of man, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is mighty growth and grandeur in all the works of the All-

The labours of man may perish; for like himself, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County. I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1834, I was retracted with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, and in a few hours I was in a state of collapse, through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. Byrs was called in, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was cured, and I can safely say, that in 2 weeks I received more benefit from Dr. Byrs' prescription, than I did in six months with the same disease, as a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS. This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I do hereby certify, that my wife, was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very bad cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, for a few hours, and the third day she was able to get up, and her business as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES D. I do hereby certify, that my sister was attacked with pains, first in her legs, which days became general throughout the whole severe, that she was unable to turn herself, hers was a case of the most inveterate acute ism ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Byrs was called on to attend her, and in two days was able to walk the house, and in 4 days she was entirely free from pain and soon to health as formerly.

JAMES D. For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Doctors called Hepatitis, or Liver complaint. medical aid, and attended him regularly for months, under whose treatment he continued to worse, and in this condition he was carried to (Living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Byrs, was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of his face, but in a short time he was perfectly well, as in good health as any man. Given under my hand, this the 10th day of May, 1837.

JOHN McWILLIAMS. I do hereby certify, that my son, Aaron C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home on the 15th day after he was attacked, a Regular Doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God and the use of the means employed, he yet lives. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours, Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has been to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM C. Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1836. This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus have

WILLIAM D. I do hereby certify, that my son aged 17 years, was very much afflicted with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became emaciated, and for the last four years he has been unable to perform his usual duties, for 3 months immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unobstructed, he was evidently rapidly improving, but I am now happy to testify, that he is the blessings of God and the use of the means, his health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REED. Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836. To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that health became very bad in the year 1830, which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the name of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions. Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my affliction, the regular Doctors were employed in my case, but they were unable to cure me, and I was prescribed for me about three months. Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended me, and he was unable to cure me, and I was prescribed for me about three months. Dr. Phillips of this county about three months, and Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Cal Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called to prescribe for my case, which was at that time distressing, I being confined to my bed, and my time, and I took medicine from him three times at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

Test. REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County. This may certify that in the summer of 1836, my family was suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days after commencement, there were six of my family (my wife) prostrated by it, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered, except one child, that lingered for a while, but finally cured.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

VALENTINE. In addition to the above statement, I further certify, that Valentine Nix lived at my place, near the Cross Roads, and I visited him during the illness, and know that they were confirmed bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNER. I do hereby certify, that my wife has been afflicted with a severe pain in her back, and sides extending to her shoulders, and about the 1st of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a few days, which had been unusually severe for her, and by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this the 26th day of January, 1837.

J. R. CULP. This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded operation and sudden transition from heat to cold from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so I ventured the operation, and was truly surprised to find such sudden relief, after being twice bled, was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON. I do hereby certify, that my wife was afflicted with Rheumatism in the back and hips, which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison, called on me, and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded operation and sudden transition from heat to cold from perspiration to cold water, my pain was so I ventured the operation, and was truly surprised to find such sudden relief, after being twice bled, was able to attend to my business, and what was surprising to me, was the sensations I so much were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1837.

NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. E. GRANT,
in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the
subscription received for less than one year
in advance, and no subscription discontin-
ued until the advance is paid, unless at the option
of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the
month to discontinue, will be considered an en-
dorsement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the
first week, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
12 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
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936 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
948 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
960 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
972 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
984 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
1000 lines, and 50 cents for each continuance.

In Addition

arrivals we have just received for sale
articles:
Domesticks, Virginia Tobacco,
do, B. H. Segars,
do, Bay Soap,
do, Leaf Sugar,
do, Shot & Lead,
do, Mixture,
do, Rogers & Almonds,
do, Pepper, spice & ginger,
do, Sperm Candles,
do, Window Glass, &c. &c.
and examining our Stock, as it is now
complete. Our prices shall be as low as
any.
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf.

TON & FORWARDING

ARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscribers, respectfully in-
form their friends and the pub-
lic, that they have taken the
House in East Wetumpka,
and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming &
are now prepared to receive and forward
goods to Merchants and Planters in the in-
land also for the

Storage of Cotton.

respectfully ask a share of public patron-
age, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions
to satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER,
WM. MILLER.

B. Liberal advances made on Cotton
with them, or on Merchandise on Consign-
ment. June 29, 1837.—6m

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA,
Alabama.

HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public, that he has
House recently occupied by L. J. Brad-
ford, and fitted it up for the reception of
either transient or permanent. As his
will always be stored with the best of
affairs, and his Stables with plenty of
feed, he hopes by strict attention to business,
to share of public patronage.
20, 1837.—3m.

Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega
will publish the above notice 3 months,
and their accounts to this office for settle-
ment.

ENTERTAINMENT.

T. W. HATCHETT, would
respectfully inform his friends, and the
public generally, that he has opened a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at
Cocosa County, for the accommodation
of his fare will be as good as can be
had.
May 17th, 1837.—St.

Talladega Register will insert the above

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by David M. Ed-
monston, living on Chickolocco
creek, a small Rone Mare and
Colt; the mare about 11 hands
ears old, left fore and hind feet white,
and tail, and star in her forehead
to fifteen dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
1837.—24—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor,
living 22 miles from Jackson-
ville, on the Talladega Road, one
BAY MARE, 7 years old, about 14
h, black mane and tail, with black legs,
and in the face, and a large rope around
appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th,
1837.—St.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jack-
sonville, Benton County, Alabama,
on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man
named GREEN; between twenty-
five and thirty years of age, about six
and very stout built, yellow complexioned,
large whiskers. He says he was stolen
off some time since, by a man named
Ed, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pick-
ens, Ala.

any of the above named slave is request-
ed to forward, prove property, pay charge
him away, or he will be dealt with
to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

0, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the
county of Walker, Georgia, a Ne-
gro man about twenty-three years of
age, who calls his name SANCHE,
and says he belongs to Alley Pollard
County, Alabama—about five feet
high, dark complexion, a scar over his
eye. The owner is requested to come for-
ward and take him away.
Z. P. HIRLEY, Jailor.

5th, 1837.—tf.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Comprising the Counties of Jackson, Madison,
Morgan, Blount, St. Clair, Marshall, De-
Kalb, Cherokee, Benton and Randolph.

In the Bellefonte paper of the 28th and the
Jacksonville Republican of 29th ultimo, I
am called upon in addresses signed "Many
of my Old Friends" in the one, and "Ma-
ny Republicans" in the other, again to be-
come a candidate for Congress. In addition
to the above, I have been called on in person
by many of my friends in Madison county,
since the health of my family has improved,
the derangement of which compelled me to
decline being a candidate. It is with great
pleasure I can now turn my attention to the
service of my country, especially under the
auspices of "many of my old friends" of
Jackson and "Many Republicans" of Ben-
ton, and my friends of Madison and other
parts of the District. These repeated calls
and manifestations of friendship, from so
many quarters, bear me up at this late and
trying hour.

Had I decided upon my own judgment a-
lone, I should have considered it late in the
campaign, now to be declared a candidate for
Congress, from a District embracing so large
an extent of territory as this does. But upon
the judgment of "my old Republican
friends" I rely, and feel confidence in their
opinion; and shall set out with the cheering
maxim of old, that "the battle is not always
for the strong nor the race for the swift."

My political sentiments upon the great and
leading principles of our government, have
been published and discussed throughout the
District—copies of which are in almost every
man's house. These sentiments I now
endorse, and believe them to be the true and
genuine principles of our Government.

I profess to be, and have always been, an
adherent of the Democratic Republican par-
ty, who believe in the doctrine of the Right
of instruction, and a rigid construction of
the Constitution, so as to keep it pure, and
prevent inroads upon that sacred charter—
that matchless production of the human mind,
which now stands as a Beacon, for all the
true patriots of the old world to look upon
and steer to; and whose lights are throbbing
and burning for liberty. It is the bright
star, that shines in the West; and let that
Star once go down—that beacon light be
once quenched, and liberty is gone for ever.

It is that instrument, the Representative
is sworn to support. It is the very palladium
of our liberties, and with devotional patri-
otism, we should always be found in its de-
fence. For what did our ancestors unsheathe
their swords in '76? For what did they go
through seven years toil and privation, and
drench the green plains with their hallowed
blood? It was to obtain a charter that would
guarantee to them and their posterity, liberty!

And fellow citizens the Constitution of
the United States is that charter. That is
the instrument that came forth from the con-
vention, as the legitimate offspring of the
patriotic sires of the old revolution. It was
produced in a concentration of the wisdom
of the world and age of patriots. It requir-
ed genius and a love of country both com-
bined to produce it; and the performance is
unequaled elsewhere. It stands unrivalled—
unimitated, inimitable, and alone, for the
gaze and admiration of the world and for
the blessings of ages yet unborn.

The Representative or agent of the peo-
ple to whose special care that sacred instru-
ment may be confided for a time, should make
it his constant study, by day and by night
and guard every point, that he may return
the trust, unsullied, into the hands of those
who have committed it to his temporary
keeping. For that reason I am opposed to
the United States Bank, and shall oppose its
charter with all my powers, as an institu-
tion dangerous to our liberties, and uncongen-
ial with the genius of our free institutions,
which aims a blow at the very heart of our
Constitution. I have ever given our lat-
est President my hearty co-operation in battling
down that dangerous institution. Since he
has succeeded in getting it subdued, I have
always sustained him on that subject.

Early after the great Bank battle, we
called a meeting, in June, 1834, at New
Market, in Madison county, and adopted
resolutions sustaining the President. In the
Legislature of Alabama, session 1834-35, I
introduced Resolutions into the House of
Representatives against its re-charter; they
were adopted by both branches of the Leg-
islature and sent to our Senators and Repre-
sentatives in Congress, instructing the one
branch and requesting the other to use their
best exertions to prevent its re-charter.

During the last Congressional campaign,
when I was a candidate before the people
of this District for Congress, I raised my
voice against its re-charter. In April of the
past Spring, when I was compelled to de-
cline being a candidate for Congress, on
account of the sickness of my family above
named, which I published in the Huntsville
Democrat, I gave a warning voice to the
people, to keep in view the dangers with
which that institution was fraught, and to

be firm and continue their opposition to its
re-charter, notwithstanding the pressure of
the times, which was then grinding with such
fury. I called upon our democratic friends
of the District to be united and sustain their
President in opposing its re-charter.

I now renew the same, and speak in the
language of one that feels for his country
and the constitution. The time is fast ap-
proaching, the crisis is drawing near, when
we will have to take a stand, and let us pre-
sent an undivided front, in opposition to its
renewal.

If you by your acts should sanction its
re-charter, you may thereby give it perpetu-
al existence. You may not find another Jack-
son with patriotism and nerve enough to ar-
rest its mad progress, and the Temple of
Liberty will tremble and fall before its fatal
march.

Hear the warning voice of the great Apo-
stle of Liberty, Mr. Jefferson, on the subject
of an institution so deadly hostile to our li-
berties. "This institution is one of the most
deadly hostility existing, against the prin-
ciples and form of our Constitution. The na-
tion is at this time so strong and united in
its sentiments, that it cannot be shaken at
this moment; but suppose a series of unfor-
tunate events to occur, sufficient to bring in-
doubt the competency of a Republican gov-
ernment to meet a crisis of great danger, or
to unshingle the confidence of the people in
their public functionaries; an institution like
this, penetrating by its branches every part
of the Union, acting by command even in
Alabama, may in a critical moment upset the
government. I deem no government safe
which is under the vassalage of any self-
constituted authorities, or any other author-
ity than that of the nation, or its regular
functionaries. What an obstruction could
not this Bank of the United States be, in
time of war? It might dictate to us the
peace we should accept, or withdraw its aid
ought we, then, to give further growth to
an institution so powerful—so hostile? That
it is hostile we know, first from a knowl-
edge of the principles of the persons com-
posing the body of directors in every bank
principal or branch, and those of most of
the Stockholders; secondly, from their op-
position to the measures and principles of
the government, and to the election of those
friendly to them; and thirdly, from the sen-
timents from the newspapers they support.
Now while we are strong it is the greatest
duty we owe to the safety of our Constitu-
tion to bring this powerful enemy to a perfect
subordination under its authority."

Fellow-Citizens, since the victorious Dec-
laration of Independence, and since the adop-
tion of the present Constitution of the U-
nited States, the American people have on
several eventful occasions, redeemed them-
selves and their government from ambitious
combinations and dangerous designs—in de-
flecting and sustaining Thomas Jefferson—in
defeating the disorganizing and wily schemes
of Aaron Burr—and the Hartford Con-
vention—the blue lights of 1812—and vigor-
ously and triumphantly rescuing our institu-
tions by the mere force of the elective fran-
chise.

I therefore earnestly call upon the demo-
crats of this District, to stand forward and
proclaim their sentiments to the whole State
—to their Sister States, and to the United
States. Meet this new crisis as you have
met each former one of public danger, and
give to the Union the unequivocal assurance
that Alabama, whatever may be her tempo-
rary sufferings, will not sanction or submit
to the exercise of illegitimate, arrogant, and
irresponsible power.

With respect to local affairs, none can feel
a greater share of anxiety, a more ardent
desire, than myself, to see a *preemption act*
passed, by which our friends, (the honest set-
tlers on the new lands) could be secured in
those homes which they have redeemed from
the howling wilderness, amidst dangers and
difficulties innumerable, for which too, they
have already paid one price, and now ask the
poor privilege of securing their possessions
by paying another price. And shall that
privilege be much longer refused them? I
hope—I trust not.

Nothing endears a country to its citizen
more than a home within its limits, of his
own—where he can place a sojourning little
family at rest. 'Tis then he knows the con-
trast between a mere wanderer and a certain
and permanent resident. Its action upon
the heart is magical. His heart is then fill-
ed with gratitude for this boon; and a love
of country, flows as the natural consequence.
It was his Government that bestowed the
blessing—that good government, the best on
earth. He now sees how he can provide for
his children. He sees how the blessings
of education can be brought to his door,
giving his children too, a chance for distinc-
tion under the same government. The door
to preferment being thrown open equally to
all aspirants, bright prospects of happiness
and prosperity burst through and dissipate
the clouds of darkness and gloom that before
lowered around an uncertain abode. There
will be a glorious contrast then in his feelings
and his country will get the credit of the

whole. New ties will be produced and the
citizen soldier, will be doubly enlisted to his
country's service. Even now let our coun-
try be invaded or threatened and volunteers
called for, and we should find those same
settlers, moving amongst the first at the
sound of the drum. Amidst the throbs of
patriotism, leaving in their bosoms, they
even forget that they have no homes, which
they can call their own, but buckle on their
knapsacks, shoulder their rifles and take up
the line of march for the field of battle.

Should I be the Representative they may
determine on, to present and press hard their
claims, I will exert all my powers to get a
pre-emption act passed, embracing such a
just and noble object; and indeed, would feel
a peculiar felicity in being the one chosen to
conduct and plant them permanently on their
chosen lands.

Let us advert to the blessings that have
flowed to citizens of Alabama from the pre-
emption system. The day that secured to its
citizens a participation in the gift of that
system, dawned upon them with an everlast-
ing blaze of prosperity. Look now at the
chivalry of her citizens—at every call she
answers—"ready!" You find her sons bear-
ing with a stately step the flag of their coun-
try in the fastnesses of the Creek, and the
swamps of the Seminole—wherever danger
found. Look for the bright stars and proud
stripes of our National Banner, and you
will find them still waving over the heads of
her soldiers. She has sent out many and she
has yet many more of readiness, whenever
her country calls for them. And why is
this? They have homes of their own to de-
fend!—Have cheerful firesides, secured by
pre-emption act, to which they can retire
from the toils and privations of life, sure of
finding comfort and rest; and they feel ready
to peril life in their defence. Go amongst
them and you will find them attached to their
homes, and love of country their predomi-
nant passion.

If elected, my best efforts shall be ex-
erted to obtain the passage of the pre-emption
act, the most engrossing, and indeed the all-
absorbing question with the settler. But I
am not prepared in my feelings to make
pledges about Land Offices, in different por-
tions of my District to acquire votes; to the
detriment of other portions. Those mat-
ters can afterwards be determined upon
principles of equality and justice; and if ex-
act justice cannot be obtained a good and
faithful representative would feel it his duty
to approach as near thereto as possible, tak-
ing all the circumstances connected there-
with into deep and mature reflection in all
the region concerned therein. Indeed every
accession of convenience, wealth and pros-
perity, I could bring into my District, I
should labour sedulously to do, and embrace
the first opportunity of so doing.

In addition to the above, I should like to
go still further as their Representative, and
advocate a completion of the Muscle Shoals
Canal. The removal of the great obstruc-
tions in the majestic Tennessee, that winds
its way through several important States,
combining so many features of interest in
peace and in war, is an object of national
importance. Remember the battle of New
Orleans—soldiers without arms or munitions
of war, for want of means of transporta-
tion.

The subject of mail facilities, throughout
the District, if elected shall claim my early
and most diligent attention, and every ex-
ertion will be used to extend the accommo-
dations to the citizens, most especially in the
new counties, which are now so destitute.

These subjects fellow-citizens, if elected
shall claim my most diligent attention as
well as the best interests of every part of
my District, which can claim the attention
of a faithful and impartial Representative.

WM. H. GLASCOCK.

July 13, 1837.

* I have been uniformly opposed to the
wide spread and corrupt system of Internal
Improvement sanctioned during the admin-
istration of J. Q. Adams, and gave Andrew
Jackson my most vigorous support in that
election, that he might arrest that principle.
and I approved his veto upon the Maysville
Road Bill, and shall continue to oppose all
appropriations for Internal Improvements
by the General Government except those of
a National character.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

In reply to a request I see in the columns
of the Jacksonville Republican, by one of the Voters
of Benton County, over the signature of "A Ben-
tonian," calling on all the contending candidates
for their politics and the kind of State policy they
would be disposed to advocate; being myself one
of that number, I beg leave to submit the follow-
ing.

I am a Democratic Republican—a Union man,
and hold in reverence Washington's advice to the
American people.

I am in favor of that kind of State policy which
will give equal justice to all its citizens; and of
such laws as will treat every crime according to

its aggravation—for capital offences, capital pun-
ishment, &c.

I am in favor of a Rail Road from Wetumpka,
Alabama, to intersect the Cincinnati and Charle-
ston Rail Road, at some point at or near Rome,
Georgia; as Rail Roads are of great utility to any
Community.

A struggle for the restoration of a circulating
currency seems so congenial to the spirits of the
American people, that it is to be fearfully
dreaded, that it will in some future day cause
as much distress as on the present occasion, unless
great precaution is used in sending forth a curren-
cy which should be of equal value throughout the
United States; and based on the soundest of prin-
ciples.

I am in favor of Banks, and banking institutions,
provided they are based on sound and equitable
principles, (and particularly of a National or U-
nited States Bank,) with its Branches, one to each
State, with a principle or mother Bank, having a
capital of fifty or seventy-five millions of dollars,
or what Congress in its wisdom may think most ex-
pedient, allowing each State a capital equivalent
to its population or representation; stock owned
entirely by the United States and its branches, al-
lowing no individual or company, directly or indi-
rectly to be interested or to hold stock in the moth-
er Bank or either of its branches, and that the
officers of each branch Bank be chosen by their
respective Legislatures, and those of the principal
Bank by Congress, and receive for their ser-
vices a compensation as other United States offi-
cers, and restricted to the same banking privileges
as other citizens, as I think all officers of banks
should be, and placed under the control of an in-
specting committee. The committee appointed
as other officers of the Banks, to make fair and im-
partial returns of the standing and condition of
each Bank to their respective Legislatures at each
annual meeting of that body, and of the conduct
and performance of the officers of each respect-
ive Bank.

As banking privileges and banking facilities, are
the great wheels of machinery on which our com-
mercial world moves, they cannot be too care-
fully guarded, nor too strongly braced up, against
frauds and deficiencies which frequently occur in
such institutions, and more particularly where in-
dividual interest is concerned.

My reason for wanting such a Bank is, that it
would establish a currency of equal value through-
out the United States; and the farmer, the bone
and sinew of our Republic, would know when he
passed with his hard earnings what he was getting
in return.

Having given my views on the most important
points as requested by a voter, I will conclude by
saying, if there is any other point particularly re-
quested, it called on I will give my views most
cheerfully.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The above are my views in answer to "A Ben-
tonian," which it was hoped would have given gen-
eral satisfaction, but find there is yet "A Demo-
cratic Republican," in the ranks who professes
not to understand my views, or who wishes a more
full explanation of them.

As I think it is the duty of every candidate who
is asking so high and responsible an office from your
hands, to answer and explain any question that may
be asked him, and that in a candid and firm way,
I most cheerfully comply with the request of the
Democratic Republican as I profess to be one of
that rank, and hoped that it was plainly enough
set forth in the above expose to A Bentonian. But
The Democratic Republican, seems either to doubt
my veracity or misunderstands me. He says he
thought I was a thorough going Jackson man, en-
tertaining principles of Democracy &c. In an-
swer to that question or comment, I can say to
Democratic Republican, I have voted for Andrew
Jackson three times for president, whilst I lived in
North Carolina, though I lost the first vote on the
old patriot through the conduct of Congress. I
have viewed his administration as one amongst the
best since the days of Washington. I view him as
a friend to the American people, and highly extol
him for his patriotism in vetoing the United States
Bank and the Maysville Road Bill; many other of
his deeds are worthy of the highest encomium.

I am in favor of the present administration ex-
cept the convening Congress at an earlier day than
common without a better cause, which has never
been done before in our Republican government,
except in time of war. My objection to the call
session is that it is but a few months before its us-
ual time of meeting and of course it cannot give
relief to the citizens of the United States but very
little sooner than it could at its usual meeting; and
that it was not a general request from all the
States in the Union, but merely from the citizens
of New York, and them, altogether Merchants.
Now I ask if all the farmers in Alabama, Geor-
gia, Mississippi, and Louisiana had petitioned for
a call session of Congress, would they have got one?
I say no, they would not; the petition would have
been laid on the table, yea thrown under it.

And again he asks, "Am I in favor of the
session of the Legislature of Alabama?" That is
acting on things past. For the present and to
come, if he had asked me how I liked the laws
that were passed at the call session, I would have
known what he meant. As the session is over, its
acts are to be commented on, and I will give my
views on some of the laws passed at the call ses-
sion. In the first place I am in favor of that part
of the laws giving debtors to the Banks a term of
years to pay their debts in by annual instalments.

I am most rigidly opposed to the condition in
which our paper currency is placed, and to tolerat-
ing the suspension of specie payments until June
1840, which has at one blow blasted the credit of
Alabama paper, and laid it low in the estimation
of all who have a fair and impartial view of it.

The credit of the State might easily have been
kept up, at home and abroad, by saying the Banks
should resume specie payment at a much earlier
day than June 1840. And if they had so over-
reached their judgment and forfeited their charter
which of course they have. Let them be bound
to pay interest on all the bills that are in circula-
tion until they are able to redeem them; by that
means our Bank bills would not be twenty-four per
cent under par, which no man dare to dispute that
they are not; and according to the Banks own of-
ficial returns, leaves a surplus of paper currency
of near four millions of dollars in circulation with-
out a dollar in specie to redeem their bills. And
yet we see an act authorising the striking and sell-
ing five millions of dollars in State Bonds, to be
sold at 6 per cent discount for specie, which dis-
count will be nine hundred thousand dollars for the
three years allowed by our Legislature to resume
specie payment in. Is not that an enormous sum

for the people of Alabama to be taxed, merely for the accommodation of a portion of the over-reachers of Alabama; and then that the faith and standing of our currency should be so impaired as to cause a mere trifle to be made of it. Are not the head rights of the citizens of Alabama made traffic of for the purpose of raising a capital to establish banking facilities on; and yet Democratic Republicanism says I am a thorough-going Jackson and administration man; yet I must be blasted with nullification, merely for giving my views as above for a National or United States Bank.

Fellow-citizens, it is the principle of the thing which I want, and not the name. You may call a Bank what you please, so that the principles on which it is founded are pure and good. If we have Banks at all, let us have those whose currency will go on the four winds of heaven without a discount, change, with the Broker.

As to the county line question—thy will be done, O people.

July 18, 1837.

ANDERSON WILKINS.

EXTRACTS FROM GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER TO N. BIDDLE.

"The primary and efficient cause of the present embarrassments of the U. States, is to be found in a want of Uniformity of our currency, which results from there being no legal or constitutional restraint on its issue. This is a consequence of our complex form of Government. In twenty-six States, each of them assuming and exercising the sovereign attributes of authorizing the manufacture of money, to an unlimited extent, without the slightest check or control, except what they think proper to impose on themselves, no other effects could possibly have been predicted, than those which have actually occurred.

"Any remedy which falls short of gradually arresting this evil, is absolutely worthless and unavailing. Upon this point, I desire at the close of this communication to make a few suggestions, which comprehend a possible cure for this evil, which may, I think, be usefully employed.

"The laboratories of paper money, in the different States, more especially in the new States of the West, were pampered from existence, or met by a gigantic spirit of public enterprise, which sprung out of the general peace in Europe, from the national development of the vast resources of the country, as well as from the extraordinary discoveries in mechanical philosophy, by which a new and almost miraculous impulse has been given to public improvements throughout the world. The means which man possesses of increasing indefinitely his physical power by the agency of steam, has been most emphatically illustrated in the last five years, both in England and America. The Rail Roads and Canals, public and private edifices, and I may say towns, built or in the course of construction, in both countries, produced a demand for the immediate creation of a circulating medium, which should be the representative of the amount of exchangeable value thus created, which the precious metals could not possibly afford. Hence the demand for paper money, and where existing banks could not supply this demand, Joint Stock Companies were created in England without number, under the Act of George IV., and the sovereign power of the States on this side of the water, was invoked to incorporate new banks, almost to an indefinite extent. The stimulus thus given to the currency of both countries, we met by a short crop of Cotton in 1833, which, with a superabundant issue in the circulation, carried prices up at once to a maximum, which precipitated both countries into a career of speculation, little short of madness. Manufactures, goods, wares, and merchandise, cotton, hands, slaves, and every chattel, if we may so speak, real, personal and mixed, rose to a point of elevation, which, ex post facto prophets have since predicted were dizzy and insecure. Still the demand for more banks was insatiable, and not to be appeased. According to the most authentic returns, we have seen that within the last seven years, three hundred and fifty-seven new banks have been created in the United States, besides one hundred and forty-six branches, which, added to those previously in existence, made a total of six hundred and sixty-seven banks. This produced a corresponding augmentation of the banking capital of the country, of one hundred and seventy millions, and an increase in the circulation of paper money amounting to one hundred and twenty-five millions.

"Now, Sir, I consider these effects to have been altogether beyond the control of the General Government. That they sprung from the contagious influence of the spirit of speculation; or if you please the genius of the age in which we live, that they would have occurred with or without the existence of the Bank of the U. States proper, or the removal of the Deposites, or General Jackson's Treasury Circular. In one word, they resulted from the great demand for a circulating medium, and the unlimited power of the State to meet this demand, by an unlimited issue of paper money, to which, in an era like the one through which we have just passed, as salutary as may be the check of a Bank of the United States, on inordinate issues in ordinary times, it would rather have had to obey the general impulse; of which I think the course of events in your own Bank, in Philadelphia, affords the strongest exponent.

"Whilst I feel the utter absurdity, not to say wickedness, of precipitating the country suddenly into a great and alarming change

in its currency, I am not insensible of the signal evils which are on the other hand incident to a profuse issue of paper money, which combined with a spirit of extravagant speculation, have brought us precisely to our present condition.

"I shall therefore proceed with the greatest possible brevity, but with the utmost deference, to suggest what seems to me to be appropriate remedies to meet the evils of the present crisis.

"1st. I shall speak of those which are of a permanent character, which I think will approximate to a gradual, though effective cure of our currency.

"2d. Of those of a temporary character, but by which, however, the Banks might at an early day resume specie payments, and from which immediate relief might be offered, and the present embarrassments essentially mitigated, or entirely removed.

"1st. No permanent cure can be applied to the existing distemperature of our currency, except through a fixed provision of the Constitution and Laws by which the Bank Capital of the United States shall not be increased hereafter; but on the contrary, be gradually diminished by the falling in of the Charters of existing Banks until the amount of capital among the States shall reach a point to be proportioned by some ratio among them, that shall be deemed safe and proper. Perhaps a ratio that shall be compounded of population and exports, would be the safest rule of proportion.

"For this and the following purposes, it would be necessary to obtain an amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"1st. This amendment ought to contain the explicit grant to Congress of the authority to incorporate a Bank of the United States, with such limitations against the abuse of power as experience may have suggested. This provision ought to prohibit the Government of the U. States holding more than one-eighth of the Stock of the said Bank, for which it should be entitled to but one-sixteenth of its representative power in the election of Directors.

"2d. The States should likewise solemnly abjure the power of incorporating a Bank beyond the amount of Capital fixed as the ratio, and confer upon Congress the power of determining the denomination the Bills to be issued; in order that in this essential particular the currency might be uniform throughout the U. States.

"Having thus disposed of the permanent remedies for the debasement of our currency, which look for their exercise to an amendment of the Constitution, let me now say a few words of those which are within the legislative competency of Congress, and measures of our Banks, which can be promptly applied, and from which the power of resuming specie payments on the part of the Banks, may with very little delay be obtained.

"In the first place, I believe nothing is wanting now but a proper concert among the leading Banking institutions of the country, with a proper understanding with the Government, to enable us all at an early day, to re-commence redeeming our notes in coin.

"The object of this communication is to bring about this concert and this understanding.

"I therefore suggest to you that the Presidents of the Banks of Philadelphia have a meeting, and address a circular to the Banks of the different Commercial cities of the United States requesting the Banks of each city to appoint one of its Presidents as a deputy to meet in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in August next, for the purpose of conferring as to the means and period of resuming specie payments, that the same may be universal and simultaneous on a certain day, throughout the United States. With this view I would suggest, that at this meeting a deputation of the Banks may promptly co-operate with the measures of Government in bringing about the greatly to be desired resumption.

"I have very little doubt with this concert, if the Government will issue Treasury Notes, bearing such a moderate rate of interest as shall not retard their quick circulation for the instalments of the Surplus Revenue hereafter falling due to the several States, redeemable in six, nine, and twelve months, by the Deposite Banks and at their cost, that Specie payments may be resumed contemporaneously with the issue of these Exchequer Bills. They would stand effectively in the place of Specie, moderate the demand for it, and being made payable at different points in the Union, serve the purposes of exchange. Before they were exhausted the new crop of Cotton would be in market to enable us to pay our foreign debt.

"But at the present, the Banks are acting without the slightest concert, as I can learn, without the smallest understanding with the Government. The existing state of things, for the interest and honor of our country, should not be permitted to last one hour beyond the meeting of Congress.

"The longer an irredeemable paper currency is permitted to continue, the more difficult becomes the resumption of payments in coin. Like Opium, as you have very justly remarked in your letter to me, the dose constantly requires doubling until prostitution and death ensue.

"What we may do this year in redeeming our country from this stupefying lethargy, may become impossible the next until we have fixed upon us one of the greatest curses that can scourge a civilized community, an irredeemable paper currency.

"When this evil comes to its full potency, and paper is rejected universally as a legal tender by private creditors, as well as that great public creditor, the Government, and the sheriff will take nothing but coin for his levies, then Revolution and bloodshed are not long in the rear. It is in a period like this that the great authority to which I have before referred, says: 'That a man can neither earn or buy a dinner without a speculation.'

"Anxious that this aid of Government should be afforded, I have referred, with all possible moderation to those topics of exasperation, by the tendency of which it is designed to fix upon the past and present administration, the entire responsibility of those disasters into which we have been precipitated. I could have made this letter redolent of sarcasm and vituperation against those in power. But my object was not to say harsh things, to augment existing difficulties or widen the breach already subsisting between the Government and the supporter of your institution. I deemed it better, in the spirit of conciliation, to bring the power of a man of your eminent influence to bear in accomplishing an effective remedy for the evils under which we are suffering. I believe the Government, with yourself and a few of the leading Banks in the commercial cities of the Union, can, in a very short period, after the meeting of Congress, apply this remedy. But if in preference to a course of united and harmonious action of forbearance, temperance and moderation, the effort should be made to obtain an amendment promising and unqualified re-chart of the U. S. bank; if in preference to looking singly to a cure of public calamities, those in opposition should alone seek to convict the present Administration of the exclusive guilt of bringing ruin on the country, and this effort be made for the purpose of annoying some new candidate for the Presidency, depend upon it, from this convulsion of faction we are destined to pass through a crisis the darkness of which no man can estimate or foretell. I cannot believe that the co-operation of the Executive of the United States, will be withheld in uniting on some safe and practicable plan for relieving the country from these calamities. That he should rise above the mere trammels of party. To this he will be impelled by these impulses of his own ambition which must find its aliment in the safety, honor and happiness of his Country.

"But in the work of remedy and conciliation, your institution may be made the rallying point. Let us then leave no effort untried to accomplish this result. On it depend the Public Credit, Honor, Peace and Prosperity of our Country.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to subscribe myself, with great esteem and consideration, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. HAMILTON.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dreadful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

THE BANTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped on board of the Phillips, both boats being at Louisville, and after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phillips. I strained it, replied the other; "looking back for you the last run we made up." Well, said Captain McClain, "if I can get enough freight for way today." Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and bets of \$100 to \$75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Phillips one hour. The latter got no freight and had to run under this disadvantage.

THE START.

The Franklin left port at 11 o'clock, with her usual complement of freight and passengers, and proceeded off in gallant style. The Phillips left at 55 minutes past 11, just as her challenger was passing Six Mile Island, good supply of pine knots, in addition to her stock of wood, which was, for the most part dry, heech, and excellent. The Franklin Cincinnati and Louisville, of course contrive. The Phillips had about 30 cabin and the same number of deck passengers; among the latter was a bugler, who from the hurrahs the boat shoved off and got under way. The effect seemed enchanting. Merchants, clerks, dray men, all dropped their pursuits, and became gazers on the scene.

OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was unobserved six miles ahead on our leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen again until we

arrived at Madison, 50 miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped ten minutes, probably to deliver the mail, and was half a mile ahead as we passed the town. Thus we had gained at least 20 minutes upon her in this distance. Till this time, very few of the passengers knew of the race. The sight of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the Western waters; the fact that she was six miles ahead on our leaving Louisville, and that we were now within hail, produced a belief in the minds of all that we could beat her, and made us disposed to try.

PASS AT WARSAW.

The boats kept about the same distance from each other for the next 30 miles, to Warsaw, where the Franklin was compelled to touch to deliver the mail. The Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or six lengths when the Franklin was off again, under a high head of steam. She gained upon the Phillips "mightily." Then the contagion spread through every soul on board. Go ahead, Captain—keep her in the wake—huzza for the Phillips! was in every mouth. Nothing could exceed the spirit of the firemen and deck hands. The hatches were thrown open; pine knots covered the deck, and two or three axes kept going in splitting and breaking them; the deck passengers were huddled into the bow, to give the boat more dip; the chain wagons were hauled from one side to the other, as she careened; volumes of lurid flame issued from the tops of the chimneys, while dense clouds of black smoke filled the atmosphere over us. It was plain that no less excitement prevailed on board the Franklin. Thus far she had been eclipsed without making a mighty effort. The way that both boats went was a caution.

RISEING SUN.

The relative distance, between the two boats was at little altered for 12 or 15 miles from Warsaw. The Franklin would sometimes leave our wake by putting her head to the right or left, and attempting to get in a line with. After repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is 20 miles from Warsaw. From its high banks a fine view is had of the river below. The citizens saw the boats approaching, and lined the banks as we passed them. In passing the two boats were neck and neck, and we were saluted with loud and continued cheers. No response was sent back from either boat; not a sound was heard save the sonorous breathings of the escape pipes, and the whirl of the water-wheels. The right to respond belonged only to the victor, and that distinction was yet to be won.

ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the boats, which till now had been abreast, and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each other with a slight concussion. The ladies of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbands to interfere. While this consternation prevailed in the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessed without: the two boats seemed to be lashed together the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the boats might be kept in trim, the Phillips especially being so light that the weight of four or five men would carry her over like a canoe. The highest excitement prevailed. The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery of the mail, and, had Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river races, seemed a sheet of fire while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead—our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground, and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been going forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will and a determination to triumph, mixed with many horrid imprecations, was belched forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats stuck with a more violent concussion than before. The alarm of the ladies increased, the captain of the Phillips was besought to desist, their constitutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Capt. McCain yielded to their importunities and in passing away left the channel to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a gun, resounded from the latter. On board the Franklin it is said the ladies were even more alarmed. Camphor, ammonia and all the restoratives flew around in profusion until the cabin resembled a chemical laboratory.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI.

The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at 10 minutes past 1, having performed the run in thirteen hours and thirty-five minutes, 150 miles.

Bank Dividends.

The Planters' Bank, and the Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, have respectively declared dividends recently at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the last six months. These dividends, with

those of the Bank of the State of Georgia, exhibit a gratifying evidence of the sound condition of our Banking Institutions in the height of the panic and depression.

A HIGHLAND ECHO.

In the course of last summer some "gers" of distinction, were induced to visit the Highlands, chiefly in the hope of hearing of an echo for the clear & distinct nature of the trial of its powers is usually a precision that seemed beyond the power of the party. One of the party, by the way of trying the strength of his voice, put his hand to the side of the trial of its powers is usually a precision that seemed beyond the power of the party. One of the party, by the way of trying the strength of his voice, put his hand to the side of the trial of its powers is usually a precision that seemed beyond the power of the party.

"How far are you from home?" These words, much to the surprise of the poor Donald, with the simplicity of a smile over the features of all present, "You may think it strange, but this is the first time that I ever heard an echo speak English."

"I have no doubt," said the gentleman, "but it can repeat other languages, to the test, and instantly bawled out French, Spanish and Italian. Donald looked more bewildered than ever. "Well, I must say, that's very own father and my own self, that echo for more than seventy years we never knew it to use no language but Gaelic language before."

"Your echo, then, is more learned than supposed," said the gentleman, "though at a loss whether to imitate remarks to archness or simplicity, may say that; but can you tell me said the poor fellow, with an earnestness that appeared highly out of the country, where could she get all her education?" Laird of Lismore.

A WHALE FIGHT.

From the description given us of a guinary battles which not unfrequently occur between Sperm Whales, we would think that no animals fight with such ferocity. The females always go in about twenty, with one very large company. A majority of the males over the ocean alone. Whenever a whale meets with a drove, he turns upon the male of the group and him battle. Our informant says he had seen one of these males while engaged in fight, and succeeded in taking him. They run backward from each other, rods, then rapidly advance, head to their great square heads meeting in dreadful suddenness. The scene of awful display. The two monsters among the largest of their species, upon each other, with their jaws, which exhibit huge rows of great teeth, the most ferocious appearance, cleaved much of the flesh from the heads and left deep marks of their teeth in other parts. In the afternoon had his jaw slewed round, of his teeth stove out; while the other was broken off, so that it projected only by the flesh. It is said battles are not uncommon; and they or always joins the droves of females resumes the cruise.

NEW BEDFORD.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

In every age, even among the necessity has been felt of teachers and schoolmasters in order to thing respectable of a nation. Every state must needs have such the great defect and complaint is have them not, surely we are not wait till they grow up themselves, neither chop them out of wood, them out of stone, And God's miracles to furnish that which we to provide. We must therefore get and money to train up and make whose fault is it, but that of the ment, who allow our young people like trees in the woods, to pains on their education? It is wickedness for men to say, "Let as they may under our government care rot, what happens to our Such rules should govern not but dogs and swine, for they eat own gain and ease." Luther.

U. S. Branch Mint at Dallas.

The "Spy" announces the arrival of a chinery intended for its use, but it says, will not be in readiness for the latter part of the summer. amount of gold bullion extracted from the gold regions of Georgia the last year, as near as can be estimated at nearly upward of a hundred thousand penny-weights of the present year, it is supposed as much as that of the last, and is said to be less employed in the

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.
PARODY.
THE LAST PIECE OF SILVER.
 Arr.—The last Rose of Summer.

"Tis the last piece of silver,
 Left gleaming alone—
 All its glittering companions
 Have vanished—are gone.
 No finger its kindred
 No finger its nigh,
 To reflect back its brightness,
 Or give dye for dye.
 They have left me—a lone one—
 The last silver gem—
 Each bright piece is spent,
 Go spend me with them,
 And kindly O send me
 With those that have fled—
 Where my mates of the pocket
 Are hoarded and dead!
 O soon may I follow—
 If then partners won't stay!
 And from cash shining circle
 The gems drop away!
 When good tips have vanished,
 And quarters have flown!
 Oh! who would inhabit
 This pocket alone?

S. J. L.

A DIALOGUE.

Sam Jonsing. Say, nigger: how you dis-
 artemoon?
 Cato Griffe. Why, look here! Sam Jonsing, is
 dat you?
 Sam Jonsing. How's all your family, Cato?
 Cato. Very poorly, tank God. But look here,
 Jonsing, how does de times affect you? Don't you
 feel him very sensibly?
 Sam Jonsing. Awful! It's too tedious to men-
 tion. Since de banks hab made up dere minds to
 shut up all de small corn, de whole sale dealers in a
 small way like I, stand no more chance dan a short
 tailed bull in fly time. I've suspended paying de
 specie now, as de rest of 'em.
 Cato. Ya, ya, ya, guess you've done it kase
 you haint got none to shell out. But look here,
 Sam Jonsing, your marks about corn mekes me
 remember Old Corn Meal herself. Don't you tink
 'twas too 'gradin' altogether, for a 'spectable old
 nig, like Corn Meal is, to make a 'publick spec-
 tacle of herself upon de stage? Don't you tink it
 was highly unworsh?
 Sam Jonsing. Ob course. It's bad enough for
 a nigger to go singing about de streets, making a
 rang-u-tang ob himself—who, it's worse dan a kan-
 garoo. If he goes on in dis way, he'll 'trow dis-
 grace on de entire populashun ob colored Ameri-
 cans—a ting dat ought to be highly designated.
 Cato. Good afternoon, Sam Jonsing.

Pickayune.

The Chickasaw Union, published at Pontotock,
 Miss. of the 1st inst. states that the land sales
 commenced on Monday previous at that place.
 The purchasers are comparatively few, and the
 sale dull. Superior land, we are informed has
 been knocked off at \$1 25.

Columbus Sentinel.

"LET WELL ALONE."—How many men in busi-
 ness, who, doing well, want to do better, and thus
 like the dog with the shadow, lose their substance
 in chasing after their inordinate desires—and who
 when too late, wish they had "let well alone."
 How many wives are there, who, comfortably
 located, and possessing a tolerable help, do, out of
 the craving wants of their nature, give up the one
 and fetch the other—and only in a tenement
 much less convenient than at first, and an assistant
 whose appellation is a misnomer, then coming to
 their senses, when also too late, wish they had "let
 well alone."
 It is not too much to say, that one half of the in-
 conveniences, troubles, misfortunes and calamities
 of life arise from our not "letting well alone."
 Which of us can go through the vista of
 by-gone years, and see the actions and events
 that have marked his career, and not feel assured
 that his lot in life might not have been better, if
 at some epoch of his fortune, he had "let well al-
 lone."

Content is the balm and solace of existence.
 Not that content which, like the sloth, would pre-
 vent, but upon compulsion, any exertion of our na-
 ture; but that content which cools the fiery ardor
 of the mind for everlasting action, and teaches the
 prudence of rest, in the fair attainment of its pur-
 suits. That content which enables us to sit down
 in our career, and enjoy the beauties of this sweet,
 smiling world, and prevent us from making our
 lives one weary and unceasing race to the very
 graves.
 To all persons—to all classes—our motto speaks.
 It ought to be written in letters of gold, and hung
 in every chamber. Many a mad scheme—many
 an unwise resolution would then die in the brain
 that engendered it; and many a man's happiness
 and prosperity would be owing to his having—"let
 well alone."—[A. Y. Trans.]

OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.—All the accounts we have of the treat-
 ment of the crews of the American vessels that
 have been captured by the Mexican pirates, are
 awful in the extreme. The crew of the *Julius*
Cesar were ironed, and thrust into a fore-castle
 scarcely large enough to contain half a dozen per-
 sons. The passengers were then crammed in af-
 ter them, the brute who commanded endeavoring
 to separate the ladies from their husbands and pro-
 tectors, and treating them with all kinds of vul-
 garity for being unwilling to yield to his wish of
 separation. The vessel had a cargo of about
 \$50,000, which these ruffians have appropriated
 to their own use. Mr. Moore's private desk was
 forcibly opened and plundered of eight hundred
 dollars in cash, which these barbarians used as
 spending money for their licentious acts. They
 also took Capt. M's gold watch for similar pur-
 poses.

There were about fifty passengers in all. They
 were marched on foot over 30 miles to Matamoros,
 and were received with all kinds of insults, from
 the level, vulgar and depraved. They were al-
 lowed some raw beef and bread to subsist upon—
 merely sufficient to keep them from starving.
 They were finally released only as a matter of pol-
 icy, and have reached New Orleans after dreadful
 sufferings.

The prisoners taken on board the *Independence*
 are still in confinement at Matamoros, among whom
 are Mr. Wharton, who has thus far refused to re-
 ceive his liberty on the ground of Texas giving up
 all the Mexican prisoners, amounting to nearly
 400.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Jack-
 sonville, on the 1st day of July, which, if not
 taken out before the 1st day of October next, will
 be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Albritton Philip L. 17. Maghee John C.
 Allen Elijah. 17. Marable Dolfus.
 Allen Hudson. 17. Mayfield Ferd.
 Allen Joshua. 17. Mayfield John A.
 Alexander Arthur. 17. Mayfield John A.
 Alexander Charles T. 3. McCampbell Wm. B.
 Alsop R. & T. 3. McCampbell J. A.
 Anderson Daniel. 3. McCully Barney.
 Anderson William. 3. McGee Benjamin F.
 Arrabel Col. Wm. 3. McGee Wm.
 Bales Henry. 3. McKee John.
 Beece William. 3. McKee John.
 Bell Mrs. Lydia. 3. McKnight Samuel.
 Bell Thomas. 3. McKnight Samuel (hat-
 ter).
 Bell Rev. Wm. H. 3. McKnight Mrs. Samuel.
 Bently Turner. 3. McKnight Wm.
 Birch Hiram. 3. McNeal John.
 Bishop John. 3. Medlock Lewis H.
 Black James. 3. Mill of Hill John.
 Black James Jr. 3. Montgomery James.
 Black Mary. 3. Morgan John.
 Borring Levi G. 3. Morgan R. W.
 Bowdin Miss Wilthy C. 3. Morgan Wm.
 Boyd Oliver P. 3. Morgan Zedock L. or
 Braden Green B. 3. John Smith.
 Braden William. 3. Murrell David J.

Braden William. 3. Neely Thomas.
 Bridwell Augustin. 3. Nesbit John.
 Brooks Catharine. 3. Nolen Joseph.
 Brooks Catharine. 3. Norris Nancy.
 Brooks Miss Elvira. 3. Norwood J.
 Brown Elijah. 3. Owens John.
 Brown Jacob. 3. Owens David.
 Browder David. 3. Owens David.
 Browtree Robert or 3. Owens David.
 James Guber. 3. Owens David.
 Bryan David. 3. Owens David.
 Burks Peter. 3. Owens David.

Camp John. 3. Palmer Russell.
 Canady William. 3. Peacock Calvin.
 Carroll Asa. 3. Peacock Rev. Wm.
 Champen Willis. 3. Perry Robert P.
 Chilton Rison R. 3. Peters Bruton.
 Clananah James G. 3. Richards Perce.
 Clark Abner. 3. Ritts John.
 Clauson Samuel F. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Clay Simon. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cobb Mrs. Malissa. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cook Thomas K. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cook James M. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Corbett Maj. John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Corcoran John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cox Thomas W. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Copeland & Lane. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cross H. D. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Crutchfield Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cymes John D. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Collins James A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Cunningham E. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Currier Richard. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Currier William. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Currier James. 3. Poyman Geo. P.

Davidson Lanson. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Davis Thomas. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Davis John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Dawkins Samuel. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Dearmon Miss Stacy. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Deffrese William. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Dickinson Michael. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Dodson William. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Doyle Ransom. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Driver William. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Duggin Zachariah. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Dr. Anderson Reeves. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Dupuy James W. 3. Poyman Geo. P.

Elliott Charles or Ar- 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 chibald. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Ellis Benjamin. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Estes Joel. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Fayette Thomas. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Findley Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Ford Bailey. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Foster Absalom. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Garner William. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Glaze George. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Goode Thomas. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Graddy John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Graham Wm. R. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Gentry Cornelius. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Gentry J. D. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Gregg Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Grimes John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Grubbs Allen. 3. Poyman Geo. P.

Hagans Edward. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hall Van. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hammett R. B. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hammett James Jr. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hanes Isaac. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Haves Benjamin. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hazle James. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Headen Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Henderson Thomas. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Henderson Richard. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hendrix James. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Henry Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Higgins Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hill Miss Susannah. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hill J. H. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hines Matthias. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Houston Johnston. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hurrell Levi. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hunt Martin. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hunter S. B. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Hunt Hansel. 3. Poyman Geo. P.

Ingram John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Ingram John B. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Ingram J. B. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Irvin James L. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Johnson John. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Jordan Alexander. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Kannerdy W. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Keenum Lewis. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Kennedy Pleasant M. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Kelly Rev. C. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lacey Col. John P. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lackey Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lane & King. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lauson Rubin. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Ledbetter Wm. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lewis C. D. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lewis Charles. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Lipsey Hiram. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Logan Rial. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Longnecker Samuel. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Macfarlane Beason & Co. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Magill Dr. James D. 3. Poyman Geo. P.

Magill Dr. James D. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.
 Mayfield John A. 3. Poyman Geo. P.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Circuit Court to
 me directed, I will expose to Public Sale in
 the Town of Jacksonville, on the First Monday
 of September next, the following Lots of Land,
 (viz.) The S. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of S. 1 T.
 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W. 4th of
 S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. W. 4th of S. W.
 4th of S. 1 T. 14 R. 6. Also the N. E. 4th of
 N. E. 4th of S. 2 T. 14 R. 6 in the Coosa Land
 District, sold as the property of W. J. & G.
 Ritchey, at the instance of John L. Thompson.
 Sale in the legal hours. July 3d, 1837.
 WM. OREARY, Sheriff.

July 6th, 1837.—St. 30.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawl-
 ingsville, Ala. which, if not taken out before the
 30th September next, will be sent to the General
 Post Office as dead letters.

Smith John H. 2.
 Brooks James. 2.
 Copehart Thomas. 2.
 Moore & Fester. 2.
 Matheny Joseph. 2.
 Jacobs John Capt. 2.
 Rhea Archy. 2.
 Shelton Miss E. 2.

July 6, 1837.—St. R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

NOTICE.
 S. THOMSON & Co.

ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala.
 in the two story building formerly occupied
 by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive as-
 sortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.
 Including a general variety of such Goods as are
 generally kept in up country Stores, such as
 English, Scotch & French Prints,
 Oil Colors, Curran Calicoes &c.
 Also a very handsome assortment of
 French & English Print Musins.

Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
Ready Made Clothing.

Of the latest style, including a great variety of
 Coats, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
HARDWARE CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c.

With a great variety of other articles too tedious
 to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low
 prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore
 been offered in the country, but we invite our
 friends and the public generally to call and exam-
 ine that point for themselves, believing that we
 shall be able to give general satisfaction to those
 who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.

June 29, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jack-
 sonville, Benton county, Ala. renders his profes-
 sional services to the public. He will regularly
 attend the several courts in the counties of St.
 Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega,
 and Benton. All business entrusted to his man-
 agement, shall be attended to with punctu-
 ality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

The Mercantile Business

FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow,
 will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold & Co.,
 at the old stand, on the south side of the pub-
 lic square. He returns his most grateful acknowl-
 edgements to his old customers and the public
 generally, for their liberal patronage, and most
 respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors.
 He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assort-
 ment of

STAPLE & FANCY

GOODS,

Together with every other article usually kept in
 retail stores. His Goods are new and well select-
 ed in the city of New York; they were bought as
 low as Goods of the same quality have been
 by any other person, consequently will be sold as
 low. Be so good as to call and examine for your-
 selves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD

June 1st, 1837.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.
 will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,
 Cherokee, and Benton. He renders his professional
 services to the citizens of the above named counties,
 and to the public in general, and he hopes, by indefat-
 igable attention to business, to merit the confidence of
 the public, and meet the approbation of those who
 may entrust him with business. He pledges himself
 that business committed to his management, shall be
 promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,

TENDERS his services to the Cit-
 izens of Benton and the adjoining
 counties in the various branches of his
 profession. His office and residence at
 White Plains, where he can be consulted at all
 times, unless professionally engaged.

July 6, 1837.—St.

JOE PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC

MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Medical School of Flora.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found,
 On Christian or on heathen ground,
 Among your friends among your foes;
 The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant
 by its cures; our faith has been made strong in
 many that have tried the wisdom of Medi-
 cal Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of
 to make them wretched and miserable. There is
 a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Al-

The labours of man may perish; for like him-
 self, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can
 never come to nought. At first, He instructed
 man in the single method of curing diseases by di-
 et and the plants of the field. While He contin-
 ued in this practice his diseases were light and soon
 removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the
 simple elements of medical knowledge with the
 results of his own speculation. In this course, he
 has pursued his way for three thousand years, to
 his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to
 confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief
 and almost barren of good," that the whole "pre-
 tended science" resolves itself into the "art of
 conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking
 in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a
 "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation,"
 (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Mor-
 gagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Bot-
 anic results, we refer the reader to the annexed
 Certificates, and also to the learned and talented
 Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and
 Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New
 Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Sur-
 geons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves
 upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the
 profession, that the Botanic System has a decided
 preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes
 and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse,
 late professor of the theory and practice of Physi-
 c in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at
 the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Ed-
 inburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of re-
 deemming the Medical world, in arresting the prac-
 tice of poisoning the human system, and sending
 millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated be-
 ings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamil-
 ton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numer-
 ous poisons that have been used for the cure or al-
 leviation of diseases, there are few that possess
 more active, and of course more dangerous pow-
 ers than Mercury." He says, the worst list of evils
 attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision,
 aches and pains in various parts of the body, sud-
 den failure of strength, as if just dying, violent
 palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a
 shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feel-
 ings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania,
 mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity,
 bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."
 "These maladies" continues the doctor, "have
 embittered life and rendered existence so intolera-
 ble, that it is more than probable that many of the
 suicides that disgrace our country, from this state
 of the nervous system, are produced by the mer-
 curial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will ac-
 count in part, for the great prevalence of liver
 diseases in the Southern & Western States, where
 mercury is given in such great abundance.
 The remarks of the great and venerable Dr.
 Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind.
 He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of
 Medical Science, consoled himself with the uni-
 forming prospects of that hope, which he often
 proclaimed from his desk, that the day would ar-
 rive, when Medical knowledge should have at-
 tained to that apex of perfection, that it would be
 able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave
 not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat,
 but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in
 the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed
 on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man,
 some lonely weed trampled under foot, might fur-
 nish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the
 Schools of Physic."

DR. ELLISON & BUYS,
HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near
 the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis
 Store), and have associated themselves
 together in the practice of Medicine, in
 the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con-
 sistent to their care, to the best of their skill and
 ability.
 Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all
 the information in his power. He has been Agent
 for the last several years during which he travel-
 ed and practised some in the States of Tennessee
 and South Carolina, and extensively in the States
 of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the
 last year he practiced in the City of Columbus,
 Georgia, in connection with Dr. B. R. Thomas,
 from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's Inval-
 uable Remedies, together with his mode of treating
 chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated
 throughout the State of Georgia; also many valu-
 able Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice,
 which have been obtained at great expense.
 Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic
 Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a spec-
 imen of his success in Practice, a few of the ma-
 jor testimonials that are in their possession are
 hereunto annexed.

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and
 will give to those who wish to become thoroughly
 acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the
 Botanic System, the requisite information, and free
 and elegant selection of the best works on Anato-
 my, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and
 collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a dis-
 tance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in
 the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the
 first day of May, June, July, August, September,
 months; at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair
 County; and on the third day of each of the above
 months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in
 the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on
 the fifth day of each of the above months at the
 sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County;
 and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' Monte-
 vallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs;
 tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby
 County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's,
 McLeary's, in Talladega County; and on the thir-
 teenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on
 the fourteenth day, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega
 County; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.
 on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria;
 and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's,
 in the best manner, calculated to remove all cura-
 ble chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all
 cases will be moderate.

Those living at a distance, that de-
 sired the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend
 personally, will please send the symptoms of their
 disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must
 be post-paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tar-
 apin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description
 will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The pa-
 tient must board convenient to their office.

Dr. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on
 hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large
 Stock of Fresh

Test. REUBEN PHILIPS, S. Phillips' husband.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my
 family were suddenly and violently attacked with
 bilious fever, in so much that three days from the
 commencement, there were six of my family (in-
 cluding my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I
 on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few
 children, that lingered for a while, but finally re-
 cured.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March 1836.

VALENTINE NIX

In addition to the above statement, I further cer-
 tify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the
 mouth of Willis Creek, and I visited them during their
 illness, and know that they were confirmed cases
 of bilious fever, and that they were relieved by Dr.
 Z. Ellison, as above stated &c.

PETER WAGON

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my wife has been for
 several years, subject to a severe pain in her back,
 which extended to her shoulders, and about the 1st
 of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night at
 me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and
 which had been unusually severe for the last two
 weeks, but by following his directions, she has been
 entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January 1836.

J. B. CULBERTSON

GEORGIA, Butts County.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1837.

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT, at the end of the subscription received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered an order for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines, 25 cents for the first insertion, and 12 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements must be paid for in advance, and no advertisement will be published until the full amount is received. The publisher reserves the right to refuse to publish any advertisement that he may deem improper.

In Addition

For arrivals we have just received for sale the following articles:
Domesticks. Virginia Tobacco, B. H. Segars, Bar Soap, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Shot & Lead, Indigo & Madder, Raisins & Almonds, Pepper, spice & ginger, Sperm Candles, Window Glass, &c. &c. We have in and examine our Stock, as it is now complete. Our prices shall be as low as any.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville, July 6, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the

House in East Tampa, Fla. and lately conducted by T. W. Fleming, and are now prepared to receive and forward to Merchants and Planters in the interior, and also for the

Storage of Cotton. respectfully ask a share of public patronage, and pledge themselves to spare no exertions for satisfaction.

J. N. LIGHTNER, WM. MILLER, N. B. Liberal advances made on Cotton with them, or on Merchandise on Consignment, June 25, 1837.—6m.

Planter's Hotel. WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

D. HYPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has the **House** recently occupied by L. J. Brad Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of any, either transient or permanent. As his house will always be stored with the best of food and his Strakes with plenty of order, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

June 30, 1837.—3m.
The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

ENTERTAINMENT. T. W. HATCHETT, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** at the corner of Coosa County, for the accommodation of all who may wish to be as good as can be.

June 17th, 1837.—3t.
The Talladega Register will insert the above notice 3 months.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by David M. Edmonston, living on Chickelocock Creek, a small Rone Mare and Colt, the mare about 11 hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs, mane and tail, and star in her forehead—appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
June 17, 1837.—24—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP by Harris Taylor, living 22 miles from Jacksonville, on the Talladega Road, one **BAY MARE**, 7 years old, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, with black legs, blaze in the face, and a large rope around neck—appraised to fifty dollars. June 5th, 1837.—3t.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
June 29, 1837.—3t.

NOTICE. COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named **GREEN**, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complexioned, conveyed off some time since, by a man named Evans, from Elbert Hilber, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
July 20, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE. TAKEN UP and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name **SANCHO**, and says he belongs to Alsey, Dillard, a County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

JONATHAN'S VISIT TO A WEDDING.

Did you ever go to a wedding? What a droll sight of kissing it takes! Then your mouth it is not as pudding. They put so much spice in their cakes.

Sich playing and running, I never! The gals all as neat as new pins! I'd fairly wear out my old leather, To catch 'em and buss 'em—by jings!

I wonder, by golly, what's the matter; I can't get a sweetheart—I've tried—But, I sniggers, I never could flatter, But the gals would all tell me I lied—

So rot 'em, I always am cheated, By gosh! I will twig 'em, I vum! If I can't be more handsome treated, I won't go a courtin', by gum!

Then I guess they will come to their reason, If what granny says be all true; If you'll let 'em alone with your teasing, The gals will come flockin' to you.

From the Columbia Telescope.

The following letter is from an intelligent officer of the Army, now in Florida. We publish it as a full and authentic account of the rise, progress and decline of Gen. Jesup's Truce with the Seminoles.

CAMP TILANOTOSA, 12 miles from Tampa Bay.

June 8th, 1837.
Believing that an account of the late events here, on indisputable authority (as the country is flooded to my knowledge with stories and exaggerations respecting the army in Florida,) will not be unacceptable, I have determined to employ my earliest convenience since arriving at this post in giving you a hasty sketch.

Making every allowance for the cunning insincerity and ignorance of moral obligations which mark the Indian character; still it was the general impression in the army and elsewhere, that the war was terminated, and that the Indians would emigrate, although they might consult their own convenience as to the precise period. The Governor of the nation had come in, with several very influential chiefs; they sold their property, their cattle and ponies, mingled peacefully with the whites and Creeks, expressed their entire willingness to embark whenever the General desired it, and gave other indications of subservience. The chiefs, who were still out, sent runners frequently, declaring their wish to come in, and that in good time they would do so, but their people were wild and timid, and not easily assembled, and that their property could not be collected in a day, besides the impossibility of moving rapidly a large number of women and children. For many reasons they were believed, the principal of which is, that the head chiefs were in our hands we thought and the other would not renew the war while these were hostages.—Gen. Jesup is the only person who has believed the Indians deceitful in all their professions; and his belief was founded on secret information, which is now just becoming known. It seems that the Miccosucos, for some weeks past, have had their war dances, gave up all thought of ever emigrating, and resolved to force the chiefs at Tampa into a rupture with the whites. They sent runners to Miccosuco, ordering them to join them, which he refused to do, saying that he had pledged himself, and he would not violate his word. At length, on the 1st instant, some of the Miccosucos came to the Indian camp and held a council with the friendly chiefs; the result of which was, that they still refused to go out, and on the next day visited the General, and informed him of what had passed, and said they were afraid the Miccosucos would compel them to break the peace; he desired them to remain at Tampa that night, designing, may be, to move their camp next day, and to afford them protection; but they deemed this dangerous, being more afraid to separate from their people than to renew hostilities with the whites. At this period, Maj. Graham of my Regiment, who is Indian Agent, suggested to the General two plans, either of which might have decided the contest, which will now continue at least six months longer. He wished either to surround the Indian camp with a sufficient force in ambush, and when the Miccosucos came, to capture or exterminate them, or which is better, to remove all the Indians to Tampa instantly, and to occupy their grounds with troops, and give the enemy battle on his appearance. It was a bold, chivalric proposition, worthy of Graham, and with it his executive would have succeeded, eminently well. I would have given five years of my life to have commanded a company in the service, and though it is said there were from 300 to 400 Miccosucos, I would gladly have marched against them with half their number! Instead of listening to this wise suggestion, the General sent two Indians to spy the movements of the Seminoles, and if they saw the Miccosucos forcing Juniper, &c. to go with them, then to report to Maj. Graham (10 miles off) who would assemble his force and give pursuit. One of the Indians had a sore foot, and they came back without doing anything! It is due to them,

however, to say, that the night before, they went on the same service and remained a long time within ten paces of Miccosuco's tent. They were all drinking, &c., and no conversation of importance was heard.

To continue. The chiefs returned to their camp. The Miccosucos, to the number of 3 or 400, surrounded it, and used some threatening language. Miccosuco very boldly stepped out and dared them to fire upon him. It was found necessary to yield, and Coosa-coo-chie (little Wild Cat, son to Philip, and the most talented of all the Seminoles, Jesup says, that he has seen) and the fearless sub-chief, who sent the insolent answer to Bane, when he proposed terms last fall, each took Miccosuco by an arm and marched him off. The rest followed. As we learn by a pursuing party next day, they were about four miles, and separated into a number of parties.—Previous to moving off, Miccosuco sent in by a negro S240, which he had borrowed of Capt. Page, and a public horse, and word to the General that he had a straight tongue, but could not help going. Several negroes ran into Tampa, and remained there when Jesup wished to keep the chiefs, knowing that he would be forced off too, and he couldn't think of losing a large sum of money, which he had deposited, besides other property. He now declares that the Indians have 4000 fighting men! It is said that the main body is about 3 days' march from here, building a town on an island, where they will remain quietly engaged in their own pursuits, until molested by the whites; that they wish to live in peace, but will never yield the land of their fathers.

Miccosuco is disposed, and Sam Jones, of Abiaha, chief of the Miccosucos, is elected Governor of all the Seminoles.—This will cause a division in the nation, and a civil war may follow. Holotchee, nephew of Miccosuco, and his apparent (it being a singular fact, that the crown descends in the female line instead of the male. I am not at all the Indian tribes.—It arose from a very reasonable doubt about the certainty of the descent of blood in the male line.) will never renounce his claims, and his party is strong. Among the sure signs upon which energetic measures might have been adopted, I will mention only two. This same Holotchee sent in his broken sticks, indicating that he would come in with all his people on the 5th. Some days before the appointed time, the General sent a runner to him, who discovered that he was making no preparation to move in. About a week before all the chiefs went off. Cloud (Yo-ho-lo-chie) bought a fine horse. He was friendly, and assented to emigrate on any day. What did he want with a horse on board ship? It was remarked, and the General knew it. Doubtless he had good reasons for his course. A month ago, 160 Indians were brought up from Buncie's ranch, or fishing place, 40 miles below Tampa. They, too, have run off; Buncie is implicated, and an order for his arrest is out.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. M. M. HAMMOND, Lt. 4th Infantry.
Gov. P. M. BUTLER.

AGRICULTURE.

It is very evident that for a few years the Agriculture of America has been rising in the scale of human employments; its rewards have been greater than were ever realized before. We do not mean that a given number of farmers' produce has sold for more dollars than it ever commanded before, but that with a given amount of labor, the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of wealth, to command a greater amount of the substantial comforts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of agricultural industry, will convince us that it is destined to be permanent. There is no apprehension that our agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back to the unskilful, inefficient labor of the half-barbarous cultivator with his wooden spade.

As far as the prosperity of this leading occupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not only certain not to recede, but to advance.

But the prosperity of the agriculturist is promoted not only by improvements in the processes of his own art, but by improvements in all other arts. The products of agriculture being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of other manufactures have contributed to increase the exchangeable value of agricultural produce.—And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of me-

chanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned; unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our doors, but have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plough was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness still further, (and of this last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent,) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.—*Detroit Journal.*

Sublime.—Miss Elliott, commonly Madam Celeste a strolling immodest French dancer, is styled by a New Orleans paper "Queen of beauty." Verily, queens of beauty must be abundant in that famous city, if a little sallow, homely French woman, with very little more wit than she carries in her heels, constitutes one. The New Orleans people complain a good deal about a scarcity of money; but the fact that they give this stroller two thousand dollars for kicking up her heels at the theatre one evening cannot be said to go a great ways towards corroborating their statement that the money market was never tighter. It is probable that nine out of ten of the individuals who proved themselves such munificent patrons of the drama would have been unable to pay an honest tradesman's bill on presentation, easy as they found it to raise large sums for what was worse than useless. So we go! Men will go after and lavish money in abundance on worthless actors and actresses, but when asked to pay an honest debt, it is really out of their power, times are so hard!—*Concave Gaz.*

Rare instance of Self-Devotion.—A gentleman of the name of Mackenzie happened to be in a cabin with Prince Charles Edward when they were suddenly surrounded by a detachment of English troops advancing from every point. Charles was then asleep, and was awakened to be informed of his inevitable danger. "Then we must die," said he, "like brave men, with swords in our hands." "No, prince," said Mackenzie, "resources still remain. I will take your name and face the detachments. I know what my fate will be; but whilst I keep it employed your Royal Highness will have time to escape." Mackenzie rushed forward, sword in hand, against a detachment of fifty men, and as he fell covered with wounds, he exclaimed, "You know not what you have done; you have killed your Prince." His head was cut off and carried without delay, to the Duke of Cumberland. Exulting in his prize, the Duke set off next day for London with the head packed up in his chaise. And the belief that the prince was dead, not only relaxed for a time the diligence of his pursuers, but even suspended the work of havoc and desolation against the unfortunate Highlanders. At length after wandering from place to place in various disguises, often lodging in caves and woods, destitute of the

whites. *Lieut. Reynolds* confirms the horrible tale.—*Phil. Mirror.*

Your surmise in relation to the murder of the twelve women and children proves to be correct. On my route westward I was necessarily obliged to pass the place where the murderous scene was enacted. The spot was not more than fifteen feet in diameter. I minutely examined the place—and am firmly of the opinion that the poor devils were penned up and slaughtered like cattle, and such was the opinion of the friendly Indians in company.

The shrieks of the poor children were distinctly heard at a house, distant I should think, a quarter of a mile. Several were scalped, and all who had ear-rings, had their ears slit with knives, in order to possess themselves of the Silver. I do think this one of the most outrageous acts civilized men could be guilty of. Had the officer in command deemed it proper to destroy them before their surrender, there would perhaps, been no inhumanity in it, but after a surrender, and passing a swamp all but impassable, as prisoners to be murdered in cold blood, in the manner the scene indicates, is worse than my imagination could conceive!

He was tee-totally defleshed.—"People talk an everlasting sight of nonsense about wine, women and horses. I've bought and sold 'em all. I've traded in all of them, and I tell you, there ain't one in a thousand that knows a grain about either on 'em. You hear folks say, 'Oh, such a man is an ugly grained critter, he'll break his wife's heart, just as if a woman's heart was as brittle as a pipe stalk. The female heart, as far as my experience goes, is just like a new India rubber shoe; you may pull at it, till it stretches out a yard long, and then let go, and it will fly right back to its old shape. Their hearts are made of stout leather. I tell you; there's a plaguy sight of wear in 'em. I never knowed but one case of a broken heart, and that was in 'other sex, one Washington Banks. He was a sinner. He was tall enough to spit down on the heads of your grenadiers, and near about high enough to wade across Charlestown river; and as strong as a tow boat. I guess he was somewhat longer than the moral law and catechism too. He was a perfect picture of a man; you couldn't fault him in no particular; he was so just a made critter; folks used to run to the wharfe when he passed, and say there goes Washington Banks, heant he no lie. I do believe there wa'n't a gal in the Lowly factories that wa'n't in love with him. * * * Well, when I last seed him, he was all skin and bone, like a horse turned out to die. He was tee-totally defleshed, a mere walking skeleton; I am dreadful sorry, says I, to see you, Banks, lookin so pecked; why you look like a sick Turkey hen, all leg; what on earth ails you? I am dyin, says he, of a broken heart. What says I, have the girls been jiltin you? No, no, says he, I heant such a fool as that neither. Well, says I, have you made a bad speculation? No, says he, shakin his head, I hope I have too much clear grit in me to take on then? said I. Why, says he, I made a bet the fore part of summer, with Lieftenant Oby Knowles, that I could shoulder the best bowler of the Constitution frigate. I won my bet; but the anchor was so eternal heavy it broke my heart. Sure enough he did die that fall, and he was the only instance I ever heard tell of a broken heart.—[The Clock-maker.

Washington's views of War and Agriculture.—We find the following sentiments in a letter written to Arthur Young, Esq., of Great Britain, some years after the war; its date is Mount Vernon, Dec. 4, 1788:

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can so where find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an uneducated mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain-glory which can be acquired ravaging it, by the most uninterrupted career of conquests. The design of this observation is only to show how much, as a member of human society, I feel myself obliged by your labors to render respectable and advantageous an employment which is more congenial to the natural disposition of mankind than any other."

In another letter, written about the same time, he says:

"How pitiful in the eye of reason and religion, is that false ambition which desolates the world with fire and sword for the purpose of conquest and fame, compared to the milder virtues of making our neighbors and our fellow-men as happy as their frail conditions and perishable natures will permit them to be."

ONE OF THE BEAUTIES OF ROYALTY.—In a republican country, it is a little surprising to read the accounts of "prodigality" children near Pensacola by a party of cheaped upon the pensioned of the Old

World. It is said in the Oxford (English) Chronicle.

That the Duke of Wellington's pension is £12,551; this is in addition to £700,000 granted him in money, the interest only of which is £25,000; besides this, he is a Field Marshal; Colonel of a regiment of horse and of foot; Colonel in Chief of Engineers; Colonel in Chief of Artillery; Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets; High Constable of the Tower; Governor of Dover Castle; and Lord Warden of Cinque Ports; a Commissioner for Indian Affairs. These offices produce £26,000, with several other sources of emolument and patronage enormous.

Contrast this wicked profusion with the poverty of the dwellers in some of the manufacturing districts, whose unceasing toils can scarcely keep soul and body together, and who are now suffering under the acute pangs of hunger—beings who work from the rising of the sun till the going down of the same, and yet have not wherewith to clothe and feed themselves or their offspring. If the Duke of Wellington, in this hour of commercial calamity, would go among these needy districts, and scatter the wealth which has thus been heaped upon him, he might win laurels that would be far more imperishable than those that decked his brow upon the field of Waterloo.—*Phil. Mirror.*

THE DADE MASSACRE.

The Boston post publishes the following interesting account of the massacre of Major Dade's detachment in Florida, in December, 1835, taken from the lips of Ransom Clark, the sole survivor of that dreadful action, who is now in Boston:

"Our detachment, consisting of 117 men, under command of Maj. Dade, started from Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, on the 23d of December, and arrived at the scene of action about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. It was on the edge of a pond, three miles from the spot where we had bivouacked on the night previous. The pond was surrounded by tall grass, brush, and small trees. A moment before we were surprised Major Dade said to us: 'We have now got through all danger; keep up good hearts, and when we get to Fort King, I'll give you three days for Christmas.'

"At this time we were in a path, or trail on the border of the pond; and the first notice that we received of the presence of the enemy, was the discharge of a rifle by their chief, as a signal to commence the attack. The pond was on our right, and the Indians were scattered round in a semicircle, on our left, in their rear, and in advance—reaching at the two latter points to the edge of the pond; but leaving an opening for our entrance on the path, and a similar opening on the opposite extremity for the egress of our advanced guard, which was permitted to pass through without being fired on, and of course unconscious of the ambushade through which they had marched. At the time of the attack this guard was about a quarter of a mile in advance, the main body following in column, two deep. The Chief's rifle was followed by a general discharge from his men, and Major Dade, Captain Frazier, and Lieut. Mudge, together with several non-commissioned officers and privates, were brought down by the first volley. Our rear guard had a six pounder, which as soon as possible, was hauled up, and brought to bear upon the ground occupied by the unseen enemy, secreted among the grass, brush, and trees. The discharge of the cannon checked, and made them fall back for about half an hour. About twelve of us advanced, and brought in our wounded and the arms, leaving the dead. Among the wounded was Lieut. Mudge, who was speechless. We set him up against a tree, and he was found there two months after when General Gaines sent a detachment to bury the bodies of our soldiers—All hands then commenced throwing up a small triangular breastwork of logs; but just as we had raised it about two feet the Indians returned, and renewed the engagement. A part of our troops fought within the breastwork, and a part outside. I remained outside till I received a ball in my right arm, and another near my right temple, which came out at the top of my head. I next received a shot in my thigh which brought me down on my side, and I then got into the breast work. We gave them 49 discharges from the cannon; and while loading for the fiftieth, the last shot we had, our march went out. The Indians chiefly levelled at the men who worked the cannon. In the mean time the main body of our troops kept up a general fire with musketry.

"The loss of the enemy must have been very great, because we never fired until we fixed on our men; but the cannon was necessarily fired at random, as only two or three Indians appeared together. When the firing commenced, the advanced guard wheeled, and in returning to the main body, were entirely cut up. The battle lasted till about four in the afternoon, and I was about the last one who loaded a gun, while lying on my side. At the close, I received a shot in my right shoulder, which passed into my lungs; the blood gushed out of my mouth in a stream, and, dropping my musket, I rolled over on my face. The Indians then entered the breastwork, but found not one man standing to defend it. They secured the arms, ammunition, and the cannon, and de-

spatched such of our fallen soldiers as they supposed still to be alive. Their negroes then came in to strip the dead. I had by observed that I was not dead, and a negro ket and shot me in the top of the shoulder, and the ball came out at my back. After firing, he said, 'There, d—n you, take that.' He then stripped me of every thing but my shirt.

"The enemy then disappeared to the left of the pond, and, through weakness and apprehension, I remained still, till about 9 o'clock at night. I then commenced crawling over the dead. As I was crawling, I was warm and limber, I found it was De Courcy, an Englishman, and the son of a British officer, resident in Canada. I told him that it was best for us to attempt to travel, as the danger appeared to be over, and we might fall in with some assistance. As he was only wounded in the side long as well as we could that night, continued on till next noon, when, on a rising ground, we observed an Indian ahead on horseback, loading his rifle. We agreed that he should go on one side of the road & I on the other. The Indian took after De Courcy, and I heard the discharge of his rifle. This gave me time to crawl in to a hammock and hide away. The Indian soon returned with his arms and legging to custom, but De Courcy to pieces after bringing him down with his rifle. The Indian came riding through the brush in pursuit of me, & approached within ten feet, but gave back I then resumed my route through the brush, crawled and limped through the night & forenoon, & slept in the brush during the middle of the day with no nourishment than cold water. I got to Fort Brooke on the evening of the fifth; and a pensioner: at eight o'ars p m month. The doctor attributes my not dying of my wounds, and did not partake of any solid food during the first five days.

"Two other soldiers, by the names of Thomas and Sprague, also came in afterwards: Although badly wounded, they ascended a tree and thus escaped the enemy on the expedition, two months after, but before their wounds were healed, and they soon died of them."

WORTH KNOWING.—It frequently happens that the stopper of a glass bottle decanter becomes sufficient to withdraw it would endanger the vessel. In this case if a cloth wetted with hot water be applied to the neck of the bottle the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged so as to allow the stopper to be easily withdrawn.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—A man by the name of Thompson who resided at Spring Hill, was killed in a fight, night before last by a man named Thomas Hilton. It appeared in evidence, on the examination before Justice Alexander, yesterday, that the house of Thompson, with another man, approached the house of Thompson—that Thompson and his wife both ordered him not to come into the yard; yet he attempted to go in and drew a knife, whereupon Thompson beat him severely with a stick and shook hands. Still after this Thompson and his wife went down to a brook, about 150 yards from the house, to wash. Hilton and his friend got into their wagon and followed down at the brook they got to talking about the fight they had. From talking and fighting again, when Hilton stabbed Thompson so severely that he died immediately. Hilton was committed for trial at the next sitting of the Court.

From the Randolph Recorder.

SCENE AT A TAVERN.—"I say, old friend why did you drop that paper so suddenly, when the Editor stepped in, ha?" "Ah! I had good reasons for so doing; for you see I am about fifty years old and have lived here all my life and never subscribed for a newspaper but one year, and—and I have some subscribers never pay at all." "Ah, yes, I know, but you see that I am ashamed to let them know that I read."—*Balt. Amer.*

Concerning the war we have no news of an authentic character. Some time ago we heard of nothing but peace—this we published because we were so authorized from the commanding Gen. and the officers of the army—now we hear nothing but "rumours of war"—we hear of no fighting or of any

disposition to do so upon either side, but we are fearful that the game is not finished, or if it is, that Gen. Jesup is stale mated. *Jacksonville Courier, 22d June.*

Political.

TO THE CITIZENS.

Of Randolph, Benton, St. Clair, Blount, Cherokee, DeKalb, Marshall, Jackson, Morgan and Madison Counties.

Having presented myself before you as a candidate for a renewal of that public confidence which I propose to discharge a duty I owe, alike to you and myself, to give a short sketch of my stewardship, in the "public vineyard," and to attempt to remove some of the prejudices which have been excited against me; by the artful misrepresentation of my personal and vindictive enemies, and interested political partisans.

From the first moment I entered public life, (which is now about twenty-six years,) in the various changes which I have seen "daily occurring," I have endeavored to keep straight forward, having an eye single to the interest and welfare of my constituents, without regard to men, in support of the great principles by which I have been actuated, and upon which Gen. Jackson came into power, and which I have endeavored honestly to maintain throughout.

But it has been my misfortune to have to contend against the most wary as well as the most bitter personal and political enemies. My overthrow and downfall has been an object they have long sought for; many schemes and plans have been resorted to in vain, heretofore; the people have public acts for themselves.

But when in the faithful discharge of public duty, they imagine they can by possibility construe my movement into opposition to Gen. Jackson, his prey. And hence, because I have never had confidence in Mr. Van Buren's political integrity, standing as they do directly adverse to all his official acts, why then "this is opposition to General Jackson." If we complain of Mr. Van Buren's advocacy of the High Tariff, his support of that system of Internal Improvement to which the whole South have been opposed; his vote in favor of the erection of "Toll Gates on the Cumberland Road; or his vote against the reduction and graduation of the price of the Public Lands, why, then, you must not mention these things, "his enmity to Gen. Jackson; and if, as one of the constitutional advisers of Gen. Jackson, I vote against his nomination as Minister to a Foreign Court, strike at Mr. Van Buren, "So you cannot be, on any account, if you do he is directly behind Gen. Jackson and by him to be shielded."

I have been honestly opposed to him; I have thought from his locality as well as his whole political life, the South could not consistently support him for President; he is the first man located in the North who has been honored with the vote given him now. It is unnecessary for me to detail the grounds upon which I have felt my duty to oppose his elevation and to yield my zeal to my letters addressed to the Free men of the State, in reply to the proceedings of public meetings and the General Assembly, vindicating myself from the illiberal charges and unmanly persecutions, by means of which it has been designed to cut out of the way of my enemies.

I ask that you will only extend to me that confidence due a representative, and that you will not condemn without a calm and dispassionate hearing. My opposition to Mr. Van Buren has been a conscientious and honest one; my course a straightforward one, never occupying a position in the "middle ground," nor looking for a popular current in the "middle ground," nor to sail down with a smooth tide. Never wishing to pull down others in order to build up my own fame upon their ruins. I submit to a candid and impartial community, whether I have received this comity and justice, at the hands of others? And whether I have not been hunted down? My errors magnified? And whether I have not been made to suffer the most unrelenting persecution? And if so, whether it is not one of the most noble and endearing attributes of the human heart, that leads us to feel for the oppressed and persecuted? That I may have erred in human, but to forgive divine. And where is the man who has served the public the same length of time, against whom there has been less ground of complaint?

As to the Tariff, happily for the country, this exciting question has been put to rest; the Southern planter or agriculturist is no longer to be taxed and ground into dust to enrich the manufacturer of the north.

Internal Improvement; by means of roads and canals under the Federal Government, very nearly allied to the Tariff has been arrested by the firm and patriotic course of the President; by which this wasteful and corrupt expenditure of the public treasure has been checked. I have supported Gen. Jackson's Administration, which has resulted in treaties with almost all the Indian Tribes, by which they agree to go to a new country, provided with laws and customs under the parental protection of the General Government. The ratification of these treaties I have uniformly supported, particularly did I cheerfully support the ratification of the late treaty with the Cherokees, involving, as I conceived, the best interests of a respectable portion of my constituents.

The Veto of the President to the Bill re-chartering the Bank of the U. States, received my approbation and support, mainly on account of some objectionable provisions in the charter establishing any constitutional scruples.

I supported the Bill which became a law session before the last, and which received but six dissenting votes in the Senate, and only about thirty in the House of Representatives, distributing the Surplus Revenue among the States; by which Alabama is to receive, I believe, about one million of dollars—for the same reasons which influenced my previous course; I voted in favor of it did not succeed.

I supported the Land Bill which passed the Senate last session, by which preemption or occupancy rights were allowed settlers on the public lands—not because it provides as liberally for them as I thought they deserved, but because I thought it passed and became a law, and I believed it modified it and rendered it more acceptable at the next session. Should I be so fortunate as to be successful, I shall feel it my duty again to press the subject upon the consideration of Congress with redoubled zeal.

I have believed an unpardonable apathy and indifference prevailed among our Legislators and many of our highly respectable citizens, on the great subject of diffusing knowledge and education among the people; having had this object much at heart, I introduced into the Senate, a Bill, granting to the State of Alabama the two per cent. fund, which at this time may amount to something like two hundred thousand dollars or more, to be appropriated to the establishment of primary or common schools, mainly for the education of those who may be destitute of the means of procuring an education otherwise. This bill was in its progress with every prospect of final success, when it was arrested by the receipt of a memorial from the General Assembly, asking the application of this fund to the Rail road to connect the Mobile with the Tennessee river. I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the citizens of this District, whether there can be a more laudable object for the application of the public funds, and particularly among those in the more humble walks of life—for here we as often find the bright and sprightly intellect as in any other circles—but this individual superiority of mind is not often lost to the public and the possessor, but sometimes becomes a nuisance; when, provided person might have been a distinguished ornament to society, and his splendid energies exerted for the common good. As the appropriate limits for the communication will not allow the necessary space for a discussion of this all important topic, I will respectfully ask leave to recall to your attention, the Declaration of Independence, "the value of science to a republic, the security it gives to liberty by enlightening the minds of the citizens, the protection it affords against Foreign Power, the virtues it inculcates, the just emulation of distinction it excites in nations foremost in it, in short, its identification with power, order, morality, and happiness," strongly indicate its importance.

Ought not every friend to morals, religion, and our admirable form of Government to lend his aid in the good work? Ought not every patriot to be willing to see, if other efforts fail, a tax imposed upon the property of the country in order to promote education, learning, and useful knowledge; and is this not a most appropriate object for the application of the Surplus Revenue, which is likely to create so many evils? Although we may boast of an University as richly endowed as any other institution of the kind in the Union, and all the pride of the citizens of Alabama, yet of what intrinsic value would such an institution be to nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, who are necessary to keep a youth within its walls? If it were located in Europe.

Under my patronage a bill has passed the Senate every year for the last three or four sessions, authorizing the citizens of each Township in which the 16th Section, granted for the use of same and enter other lands in lieu thereof. I doubt not the propriety of such a law will be acknowledged by all. The poorer class of our citizens have been driven for the most part to Townships containing poor land, and where the 16th Section of course is more frequently of no value, and thus they derive no benefit from the benevolent design of Congress in reserving this Section for common schools, while the more wealthy locate in Townships containing fertile lands, and have the benefit generally of a valuable Section.

Under the recommendation of the President, Congress recognized the Independence of the Texian Government, to which proposition I gave my cordial support. I felt, as I have no doubt nine tenths of the people of the State feel, the necessity required for this patriotic people—sheerly and truly surprised to find this measure opposed by any one south or the Potomac.

While I had the honor to represent a portion of the country now composing this district, I had the good fortune to succeed in causing a postponement of the sales of the lands situated in Jackson County, after they had been proclaimed for sale at two several times. For this interference on my part in favor of the occupant I received the censure of some of the wealthy land speculators, but as this postponement resulted in the passage of a pre-emption law, immediately after the coming in of General Jackson's administration, by which every man was enabled to obtain his home, I have cared not for the curses I have received from that quarter.

Much has been said about my failure to obey instructions, &c.—New I am and always have been an advocate for the right of instruction by the sovereign People, and deny that my official course charge. It will not be contended by any intelligent resolutions demanding my resignation were resort to of them or those who gave them support. They dared not to give instructions with the subject, because they knew I would yield obedience. It was not my vote or obedience to instructions they wanted, but my commission, in order that they might fill my place with one better qualified to answer their private views and partizan purposes.

The sages of our constitution, in fixing the Senatorial term at six years, had in view the impermanent object of permanency and stability in the view to place it beyond temporary excitement and the control of the Executive.

But if Senators are to be recalled whenever the government, instead of being the most permanent and stable, will be less so than the House of Representatives, whose term is for two years, make the Senator's term for one year only, and thus violate the express requirements of the constitution.

If Senators or Representatives, in either the National or State Legislature, differ in matters of policy with the people, I say let them be instructed, but not traduced or disgraced. Without instructions they cannot rightfully be obliged in accordance with what they deem the best interests of the country.

The right of the people to instruct a public servant and his duty to obey, when the instructions are applied to a legitimate object, I have already declared, I recognize to the fullest extent; resign an honor that has been conferred upon him, this too without having made known to him the wishes of his constituents, is unparalleled in the history of our government, and carries with it a proscription and want of respect for a Representative, that reflects more discredit upon those

public agents than upon the person selected to fill the office.

It is known that I advocated the claim of Tyler as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; that the State of Alabama gave her vote for M. Johnson in the electoral college, in consequence of no one having received a majority of the votes, that the Senate of the U. States, highest on the list. When called upon to vote for the Vice President, although as an individual I voted for Mr. Tyler, yet upon this important occasion I voted for M. Johnson, bitter as was the pill, because I had cast her vote for him. Here I acted in capacity of a representative, and gave the sense of the State, not my own. What more can be offered of the people to instruct, and to ingrain to obey?

Although I have opposed Mr. Van Buren's measures, I am willing to try him by his own measures and calculated to promote the welfare of this section of the country, I will not have a liberal support. Should they be of a different character none would expect or wish to do so.

As regards the Treasury Circular I doubt Gen. Jackson's best friends have not course he has pursued, and no less do they doubt Mr. Van Buren disappointed his friends, yet upon this important order would be immediately repealed.

I think Mr. Van Buren ought, before the coming crisis had been produced, to have acknowledged himself satisfied with "the Executive," and that the people ought now to be satisfied with Gen. Jackson himself, and that Mr. Van Buren is not Gen. Jackson.

The report that I induced Dr. Glascock to come a candidate with an intention of beating myself, is not well founded. I became a candidate after I had been apprised in the manner and before I had been informed of his intention of determination.

Fellow-citizens, in conclusion, permit me to say that my heart beats with the most grateful feelings in the recollection of your kind and generous support on former occasions, and I trust there made never to be effaced. Should I be fortunate candidate I will use my unremitting efforts for the promotion of your welfare and political prosperity, never failing to recollect, to stand by the constitution, the charter of liberties, is a paramount duty.

I am, with great respect,

Your Fellow Citizen,
GABRIEL MOORE

GENERAL JACKSON is another example that will be the more admired, the farther it is removed from the present time. He has had no charms for him, and he never sacrificed a principle to a dollar. If Mr. B. gave Pennsylvania three millions of dollars, what would he not have given a United States Charter? Partisans say what they will of General Jackson, but they will find in this fact alone the material for its record of his incorruptible honesty. The same ordeal through which he has passed, is now prepared for Mr. Van Buren. His whole life has been marked by a disregard to the influence of wealth. He has never exhibited any great love of money, and has kept clear from all moneyed associations. It seems, therefore, that the people might rely upon him as one of the very few who on being raised to power by the people do not turn their backs on them for smiles of the favored few.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The agents of the United States Bank in this city, understand, is freely discounting new paper for its federalist friends. The democrats receive no favor. "We will take care of ourselves," is their motto. "Our enemies take care of themselves." When the meeting of Congress takes place, and the money lay paper becomes due, we fear, however that the democrats will have to bear the share of the cost. The United States Bank customers generally contrive to line their own pockets when they have a chance, and stick it on to the community, even at the expense of millions, when they have credit troublesome times. Folks must look out.

N. B. It will be remembered that in 1832, it was shown that a single individual (a broker and a dearly beloved friend) had a seventeenth part of all the money counted by the United States Bank, and that this money was loaned at a low rate of interest to that individual. It will be remembered that he shaved notes with "most gently." We are sorry to hear that in these days of disappointment, and "back protested," and it becomes necessary for him again to repose upon the lap of "mother bank." He has been a good fellow, and will no doubt be treated very kindly.

N. Y. Times.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. H. GLASSCOCK as a candidate in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN TURNER as a candidate in the next General Assembly of Alabama.

WE are authorized to announce PETERSON WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next General Assembly.

WE are authorized to announce REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next Congress of the United States.

WE are authorized to announce WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the next session of the Legislature of Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY 27, 1837.

CITIZENS, TO THE BALLOT BOX ON THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

Inducements are presented to bring men to our approaching elections. If reason existed, but to present fully our county, it should be sufficient to induce to vote; especially, when it is recollected, the provisions of the late "relief law," the accommodation afforded by the Banks, is to state itself to the citizens of each county, to the number of votes given at the election. Those who may not desire information from the Banks, will be indirectly by others, whose necessities condition and funds, earlier than can be afforded by cotton, without too great a sacrifice.

complain of us for the neutral position we assumed in relation to the contest for representation, both in our National and State Legislatures, to such we most respectfully remark, that we resided in the country, but a comparative time, consequently are to most of the citizens of this county, personally unacquainted. We also, at all times, presented fully and frankly our political sentiments, and of them the people (our patrons), have judged kindly and liberally. Their local elections, therefore, is a matter of which, we as the conductor of a public journal, could say nothing; unless indeed it be to state what we have done more than once before, in conviction, that it is the paramount duty of every citizen to inform himself, to think and act for himself.

The columns of our paper have even been open to free discussion, and although many have appeared, with which we did not agree, yet they have went forth to show to the world their worth, and to prove that the press subscribes no man in the expression of his opinion upon subjects which involve the country's best.

to our congressional election, none feels more than we do, that division is to be made in banks. Yet to lend our humble aid to either candidates of our party, would be at this departing from that rule of action, which we so often pointed out to the people, as the one which we were to be governed.

is now, as it ever has been, our determination, support independently and fearlessly the presidential administration, so long as it is based upon the liberal principles of democracy which characterized the late administration; and we must add, that we have as yet, an abiding, unshaken confidence, in the patriotism, integrity and firmness of our present Chief Magistrate. To discuss political points which may from time to time be in the administration, to afford to the people the facts upon disputed measures our limits will not reach, to enable them to form a correct opinion upon the merits or demerits of such measures, is our chief aim. To fill the various offices in our spread republic with citizens whose political principles we believe to be pure, is an object we also advocate. But as it regards extending our influence in our own ranks we can only act indirectly; leaving to the people to think, judge and decide for themselves. At present, with their residence, it would be highly dictatorial in becoming in us, to say to the people how they should decide this or that contest between friends.

The latest Florida papers bring intelligence of the Seminole Indians, are again in arms, prepared for more desperately savage outrages than hitherto been committed on a land of freedom. How much blood and treasure that tribe cost us, is a question which time alone can solve. We much fear, that war will terminate when the last drop of their Chieftain's blood is shed, and flows to give tides to the rest of the world.

TEXAS.

We have before us a large portion of the criminal code of Texian jurisprudence. In its provisions we find thirteen crimes, the punishment for commission of which, is DEATH. The criminal law of that Republic, although we think so far as we are enabled to judge, well adapted to the society, manners and customs of the citizens, and if properly expounded, applied, and independently enforced, will afford to all, the enjoyment of personal security, and liberty and private property.

We look to that infant Republic with lively interest. We hail it as our Sister. We gaze upon the solitary Star, aloft on the banner, waving in the breezes of freedom, o'er a soil lately pressed by the footsteps of despotism, with breathless silence. Our hopes and our fears are interested in the cause of Texian freedom.

We would inform those of our friends in Cherokee valley, who have heretofore expressed a desire to take our paper, provided they could get a week from this place to White Plains. If it should be inconvenient for them to subscribe at the office, they can leave their names with Dr. William Garrett, Postmaster at the Plains, and our papers will be promptly forwarded. We would also suggest to our patrons on Tallapoosa Creek, the propriety of continuing the same management to their section of country, which could easily do by a few more of them uniting and becoming interested; which would be better than the inconvenience to which they are now subject.

The following is the Sheriff's official return of the amount of County tax for Benton County for the year 1837.....2,703 01.

Mr. Grant:
I discover in your paper of the 20th inst. a call from a Voter on me, in regard to my having made pledges to vote for Garrett to be the county seat of Cherokee county. In reply to that call, I can state without the fear of contradiction, that I have made no pledges on that subject. At the called session I supported the claims of Cedar Bluff, as it was made apparent by the return of the legal votes given in that precinct. Bluff had received a majority. A voter asks what, and if any for what purpose it was done? I can inform a voter, that there was an elect on precinct established at the Cross Roads in this county, and one established at Ladoga, and one at the house of John Maddox. The reason I abolished the precinct at the Cross Roads and put it at Ladoga was, that there were about 200 subscribers and all of them men that I know to live in the settlement, and I have no doubt but I have the name of a Voter on the petition now in my possession. My only purpose for so doing was to represent the people, which has ever been my motto, whenever I am instructed.

Respectfully,
JOHN TURNER.

SOMERVILLE, Ala July 2d, 1837.

Mr. Grant, Editor of the Jacksonville Republican:
Sir: Having been informed that reports are in circulation in your county, that while a member of the late Congress, I neglected, or refused to pre-empt the removal of the Land Office from Mardisville to Jacksonville, in the Coosa Land District, and that I was opposed to such removal: I beg to enclose you for publication, a copy of one of my letters on the subject, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, (in which the power is placed, under the control of the President, for such removal).

You will observe, that other communications on this subject, are referred to in this letter, but they were omitted to send to me when I wrote to that department for copies of all my letters and communications on the same question. The letters referred to in this letter, I made effort in my power to effect the proposed removal, and this will show that I continued it up to the time I left.

Petitions were forwarded from every part of the Cherokee county, signed by a great number of the citizens asking the establishment of a separate land district in that territory. These petitions I presented, and reported and advocated a want of time at the first session of the last Congress. At the last session, seeing no chance of the best results, and indeed, as I preferred for of the Cherokee settlers) that the surveys of the lands in that country should be delayed until we could get a preemption bill passed. I thought it better not to urge the establishment of a land district at that time, lest that might hasten the surveying of the country, and thereby place it in a position to be ordered into market; if the President should so determine, before the people could get any profit out of the valuable improvements which they have made, or secure their preemptions, which is so desirable. I can only promise that if Office removed from Mardisville to Jacksonville, in my several communications on that subject.

I shall also, if elected, continue my exertions to get a new Land District within the Cherokee wishes, in conformity with what I know to be the question. I shall never cease in my efforts to obtain the passage of a preemption bill, to secure the meritorious class of occupants, who have ex- hold, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of them. All their zeal and energies shall be exerted to guard and add to their convenience in the purchase of their homes.

I honestly believe, from my knowledge of the sentiments of the members of the last Congress, that we shall succeed in passing a preemption bill, and I am equally sincere when I say, that my principal reason for wishing to be again elected is to add all the aid which my increased experience and knowledge, by having served in the last Congress will enable me to exert, in accomplishing an object I have so deeply at heart, and thereby share somewhat in the honor of such an important measure for a great portion of my constituents, to whom I am under the strongest obligations.

I am your ob't servt.
R. CHAPMAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington City, Jan. 13 1837.

Sir: I beg leave to enclose you a communication from certain citizens of Benton county, Alabama, on the subject of removing the land office from Mardisville to Jacksonville. In calling your attention to this subject, I have to refer you to my letters to your predecessor during the last session of Congress, and to the views then expressed. The present application is to remove the territory lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians to the Coosa land district, as well as to remove the land office. The addition of territory of course can only be made by act of Congress. A bill new land district within the Cherokee country, but for your consideration, whether it is not likely that this bill will be finally acted on during the present session, it would not be well to act on the question of removing the office for the reasons set forth in the question of establishing a new land district comes up before Congress: the propriety of adding at least a district will of course be taken into view. I have your opinion, as to the time when the surveys of the Cherokee lands will commence, and expressing in part my reflections on that subject. As that letter remains unanswered, I cannot say what effect your determination as to the time of making the survey, may have on the question of establishing the land office. I do not perceive any good reason, however, why action on the subject of changing the location of the Coosa land office, (which is entirely under the control of your department) should await the decision of the question of establishing a new district, or appointing the Cherokee country among the districts already established; since it is obvious from an examination of the map of the country, that much the greater part of the unsold lands within the Coosa District, lie nearer Jacksonville than Mardisville; and of course the people interested, whatever may be the decision of the question of establishing a new office, or part of the determination of your department is (as I anticipate) to postpone the surveys in the Cherokee country until the Indians are removed, Congress may not consider it necessary to establish a new office, or add the territory to other districts until after the sur-

veys are made; consequently the inconveniences now so justly complained of by the people of the Coosa land office must continue, unless the removal is ordered before that bill is considered. I have to ask your answer to this communication, as well as to the one referred to, on the subject of the survey of the Cherokee county, as early as it may suit your convenience. With great respect,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. CHAPMAN.
Hon. James Whitcomb,
Comm. Gen. Land Office.

For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:
A temporary resident of your very respectable County, begs leave, through the columns of your paper, to review the answers of your candidates for the Legislature: and make a few remarks upon their respective claims to the high trust they are asking at your hands. Should I be very plain in this investigation, I hope they will take no offence, as they have to some extent made themselves public property, by offering themselves as public servants. I hope they are all patriotic and liberal to object to an impartial examination of their qualifications, by one who has no other motive than to show to the voters, who they are honoring with their suffrages.

I was sorry to see the spiteful ill-natured manner in which one of your candidates, (he of mathematical memory) answered the very reasonable request of one of his fellow-citizens; he seems to have forgotten that for political effect, to give an expose of his sentiments, and instead of gratifying the laudable curiosity of a voter, and a Bentonian, he indulges himself in bitter abuse, and disparaging language of one (no matter who he be) as good as himself in this free country.

But let us advert to the precious morsel, that gentleman has so reluctantly afforded, and see what it says whether it speaks well, either of his intelligence or patriotism. He was called upon to give the public answer to this plain question, he would advocate, &c. in declaring himself a "Republican" according to the precepts, and principles given by George Washington in his farewell address, a rare bird is he! Mr. Editor? Who ever heard of such a political sect, or perhaps he, like "Van Winkle," has been asleep since about the time that great and good man laid an affectionate farewell to a grateful people, when age and toil had forced him to retire from that brilliant career of service, in which he had been engaged longer, since his nap, before he begins to teach an intelligent community, lest a loud laugh at his odd notions, should make him feel a little awkward.

Permit me here, fellow-citizens, to interrupt the thread of this review, to call your attention to a fact not often noticed. Have you never observed, that so many of our modern politicians are called upon to give statements of their own proper sentiments, they immediately set up a howl in favor of some great man whom all love and esteem, thus when the man of figures Gen. Washington and Jackson, both to be sure deserve the undying gratitude of every lover of liberty, but I am sure that to do with the question asked? No, favorites, they hope to avoid scrutiny themselves, and they hope to ride into office upon the merits of the truly worthy. Look to this fellow-citizen—tell them you know Washington was a great man, and Jackson a patriot and statesman, but your object in asking the question, is to find out what kind of men they are, who are soliciting the high honor of standing upon the watch-tower, and guarding that liberty which Washington won, and Jackson so gallantly defended.—Ask them and compel a direct answer to the point.

If any thing can be more novel than this dreaming cypher's political cognomen, it is his fanciful notions of Banking upon the three per cent fund; shame, on such ignorance, not only of the proper remedy for the deep, and I fear abiding distress into which our imprudence hath thrown us, but of the past history of our Legislature.

After helping us to these new names and notions, the gentleman goes on (under the impression, doubtless, that variety is the very spice of life) to speak of many subjects as old and well settled as they are true and wholesome. He speaks of General Improvements—upon these subjects he writes along tolerable smoothly, but so soon as he strikes a path which is not beaten as plain as a Macadamized Road, he drags heavily—begins to stumble—becomes bewildered, &c. shows that he is dependent upon the crumbs that fall from other men's tables. He then concludes by tendering himself ready to play the same game upon the next man who dared to ask him what manner of man he is.

The next gentleman who makes his appearance, obedient to the call, will occupy but little of our attention; he confesses he cannot write, and proves he cannot think; yet has the audacity to confess and prove all this, and still ask us to place in his hand, the dearest rights to which we are heir. Yes, fellow-citizens, he asks us as far to forget the spirit of '76—so far to disregard the precious blood of the Revolution—so far to forget the cost of that priceless pearl entrusted to our keeping, as to make him its guardian—so to give it into the hands of one not ashamed of his incompetence. Will you act such a part? Will you prove recreant to your duty? Will you violate the trust with which you have time to reflect—never! When they are striped of sheep, clothing and state before you are prowling wolves, or ravenous Jackals, who wish to prey upon your rights—upon your interests. That gentleman, like his worthy competitor, concludes his modest little piece by assuring us, that should we desire another repeat of old, worn-out, commonplace, and poor politics, served up in most miserably butchered English, we can be accommodated by letting our hunger be made known. Here they stand fellow-citizens, somewhat denuded, what a figure do they cut as candidates offering to serve a free and enlightened people. The one sullenly affording us his incoherent, unparaphrased opinions, seeming to regard his labor as a concession—"making fun" of an honest plain voter, who presumed to ask what he thought of the present condition of our country. I venture to say the old voter will not again engage in so useless a work, as I have no doubt, he hath ascertained ere now, that the redoubtable candidate had no notion—no opinion of his own—"good bad or indifferent."—The other candidly confessing he cannot write—showing that he knows nothing, and proving he can do nothing, seeking as it were in our pity for his incapacity, a veil for his disqualifications. Will you give yourselves up to such weak vessels? Not when you consider the storm which threatens our country, the distant thunder of which is already heard.

There is yet another one who is asking our confidence, and I cheerfully bear my testimony to his superior claims, though he cannot boast the learning and erudition of some, he evinces much good practical sense, much high-minded independence and fearlessness, and such rare honesty—important ingredients in the composition of a member to the Legislature. He holds himself ready, without taking offence to give a candid expose of his views. He does not ridicule the good people of this county who are interested enough in the matter, to ask him to give us a synopsis of his political creed. He comes out upon novel and difficult subjects, which are just beginning to be agitated, which have not been hackneyed and exhausted. He shows himself bold enough to have an opinion of his own

and intelligent enough to entitle his opinions to much weight. He seems to be the vendor of other men's magisterial of our country, and approves the administration he is bound to copy—but that he sees no necessity for a called session of Congress—that he would approve a National Bank under proper restrictions, the great remedy for the present deranged and ruined state of our currency. Indeed the whole communication of that gentleman speaks the independent farmer, who knows his own interests and that of his fellow-citizens, and shows that he is worthy the high station he asks at your hands.

I have not the honor of an intimate acquaintance with either of the candidates. All I know of them is learned from their several communications to the people of Benton, and from report. Stranger as I am, Mr. Editor, I am yet a citizen of your State, and an ardent lover of her institutions. I desire a continuation of that career of prosperity which she has enjoyed, but which and respectable station she has assumed, and which she has sustained and improved. The first sight I had of the political world, found her happy and prosperous—and my prayer is, that the last weak dying glance may be blessed in beholding that prosperity increased and that happiness brightened. I hope, that her councils are filled from the best ranks, and drive from such assemblies upstart impudence and confessed ignorance. Should I be charged with being too plain in my subject, I am sounding the alarm as an humble sentinel of liberty. Engaged in such business as such a time, I would be direct in my great duty, were I to allow a false delicacy to deter me, from being plain and honest. If upon investigation they should be found wanting—if we should be bound to write, let us not creep back to the lonely walks whence they country unite in rejoicing that his vote was never pros- trated to the purpose of raising such men to such high stations.

With due regard, I am, &c.
WAYFARER.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

One or two apprentices to the printing business will be taken at this office, where good opportunities will be afforded to obtain a knowledge of the business. Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 who can spell and read tolerably well, will be received on more advantageous terms to them, than usual in other trades.

A number of Copies of the "SONGSTER'S COMPANION," A selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, by the REV. DAVID BRYAN, have been left at this office for sale. We would advise those who may wish to obtain in one neat, cheap and convenient volume, all the most admired and useful hymns, unencumbered with rubbish to call and examine them.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

The Town lots at the seat of Justice in Cherokee County Alabama, will be offered for sale, commencing on the

21st Day of August next,

and continue as long as may be necessary, on credit until the Titles can be made by the Commissioners to the purchasers. Except a small portion of the purchase Money which will be required to be paid at the sale. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money when the Titles are perfected to the lots.

The Seat of Justice for Cherokee County, has been located at the CEDAR BLUFF on the North bank of the Coosa River, on a beautiful situation. The leading Roads from Calhoun and Ross' Landing, Tennessee, to Jacksonville, Talladega &c. will pass immediately through the Town, being the nearest and most direct Route; also many other Roads of Importance will pass immediately through the Town. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more relative to the situation of the Town, or the terms of the sale, as a Matter of Course, persons wishing to become purchasers, will make themselves acquainted with the local situation of the Town, and the principles on which the Lots will be disposed of.

H. L. SMITH,
J. C. RHEA,
J. J. HUMPHREYS,
E. A. MCCRACKEN,
J. M. HENDRIX,
A. J. COULLAND,
B. B. THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

Cherokee Co. Ala. July 19, 1837.—St.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, and especially to the creditors of the late firm of Livingston and Garrett, by given, that I at the next term of the Circuit Court for Cherokee County, to be holden at the Court House thereof, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, I shall avail myself of the benefit of the several Statutes made and provided for the relief of insolvent debtors. When and where all interested can attend.

JOHN H. GARRETT, of the firm of Livingston & Garrett & Livingston Garrett & Cobb,
Cherokee co. July 27, 1837.—At.

STRAYED

FROM the stable of the subscriber, living in the Town of Talladega, on the 17th July, 1837, One HORSE and one BAY horse. The Sorrel about six or seven years old, a-foot, 15 hands high, long tail and mane, white hind legs, no marks perceptible, several saddle spots, one of 16 hands high, and somewhat sway-backed. Any person giving information of said horses shall be reasonably rewarded.
T. A. CAST.
July 17, 1837.—317

DR. ELIJAH ALLEN,
TENDERS his services to the Citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties in the various branches of his profession. His office and residence at White Plains, where he can be consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.
July 6, 1837.—St. 7

STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN UP by David W. Miller, living on the waters of Cove creek, two colts, both Sorrels, one a Stud colt three years old, 14 hands high, blaze face. The other a filly, about two years old, with a white spot in her face—the horse appraised to \$27 50 and the filly to \$22 50. July 19th, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

July 20, 1837.

Strayee

FROM the undersigned, living one mile above Wm. McGhee's on Cane Creek, some time since,

FIVE HEAD OF SHEEP.

One of which was a large one eyed ewe, with a small bell on, marked with a half crop in the right ear and a slope under the left, the other four marked in the same manner. Any person who will give information, so that I can get said sheep again, shall be reasonably rewarded.
NATHANIEL PARKS.
July 20, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Gaylesville, Ala. on the 1st day of July, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

Thomas Loden	Matthew West
Wm. B. Russell	2 John Pollard
George Weir	John Johnson
J. J. Ward	Elizabeth M. Jemison
Nimrod Merrill	2 Chesley Canant
John McMahon	J. S. Burnet
Martha Mapp	C. W. Bryan
Ambrose Nichols	William Barton
John McGinnis	William Grady
Robt. W. Smith	John Hansons
Nathaniel Woodel	Martha Henderson
A. A. Casby	Ezekiel Blair
William Daway	Henry H. Beard.
Jesse Whitson	

J. T. SAWRIE, P. M.

July 20, 1837.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. which if not taken out before the 30th September next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Birt Isiah	Smith John H.
Brooks James	Mallon Stafford
Copchart Thomas	Tuggle Jefferson
Moore & Femester	Tait William H.
Mathison Joseph	Tait Nancy
Jacobs John Capt.	Wright James
Rhea Archy	Watts Seaborn.
Shelton Miss E.	

R. RAWLINGS, P. M.

July 6, 1837.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—if.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN UP & posted by James Hampton, living four miles N. of Ashville, a Bay Mare Pony, four years old, 13 1/2 hands high, blaze face and right hind foot white—valued to \$20, by R. Rowland and N. R. Bradshaw, June 26th, 1837.
Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK. c. c.
July 13, 1837.—31.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by William McMichael, one Sorrel Mare, six years old, four years old, four white feet, white on the forehead, no marks or brands—appraised to eighty dollars, July 5th, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

July 13, 1837.—31.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

He who never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes, and he who will not be charitable enough to excuse them in others.

The number of deaths in the city of New York for the year ending the 1st of May 1837, is 8,009; of this number 1,514 died of consumption.

The Bill which has passed the lower House of the Virginia Legislature, for the relief of the Banks, authorizes a suspension of Specie payments until the 1st day of March next.

Five thousand laborers are advertised for at Indianapolis, to work on the public improvements in the State of Indiana, and liberal wages offered.

The Vicksburg papers state that 200 buildings were put up there, last year—worth \$300,000; and that 1000 carpenters and bricklayers are employed there. Amongst the buildings put up, are Pinkard's hotel, a theatre, market house, &c. The census is not completed; but Vicksburg contains 4,000 souls.

The last Cleveland papers state that six steam-boats had that day temporarily stopped at that port with 3000 emigrants, nearly all destined for Michigan.

By the Report of the Warden of the Connecticut State Prison, it appears that the present number of prisoners is 201—and that the income of the establishment for the last year has exceeded its outgoes in the sum of \$7,438 84.

Four thousand one hundred passengers from Europe, were landed in New York during the forty-eight hours preceding Saturday last.

The Emperor of Russia has declared that all corn exported from Russia to Poland shall be exempted from the export duty.

Experiments made in the beet-sugar culture at Ulm, have established the fact, that an excellent quality of paper can be made of the residuum of the pulp, after the sugar is extracted.

Fish oil placed round plants in a garden, is said to be a sure protection against the ravages of ants.

The *Unconquerable Empire*.—Lord Erskine, speaking of the threats of Austria, Russia and Prussia, thus expressed himself:—“With all the force they can collect, there is one empire which they can never hope to subdue—the empire of opinion, whose throne is the liberty of the press!”

WONDERFUL DELIVERY.—It was lately mentioned in the news from Europe, that a dreadful accident had occurred at one of the coal pits, by which thirty-two miners were supposed to have been destroyed. It is strange to add, that after drawing off the water from the mine, by applying all the force of the steam engine, four men and six boys were found alive, although dreadfully exhausted, having been pent up in a narrow passage, leading to an air hole, for three days and two nights. Another boy was taken out alive but so far gone, that he died soon after.—*Phil. Mirror.*

WORK OF NECESSITY.—Unbuttoning a young gentleman's waistcoat to enable him to pick up his cane.

NOTICE.
S. THOMSON & Co.
ARE now offering for sale in Jacksonville, Ala. in the two story building formerly occupied by HOKE & ABERNATHY, an extensive assortment of fresh purchased

GOODS.
Including a general variety of such Goods as are generally kept in country Stores, such as *English, Scotch & French Prints, Oil Colors, Curled Calicoes &c.* Also a very handsome assortment of *French & English Print Muslins* Of the latest and best style.

ALSO, A MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF Ready Made Clothing.
Of the latest style, including a great variety of Coats, Pantaloones, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.
With a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which they are offering at extremely low prices; Lower they believe than has heretofore been offered in the country, but we invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine that point for themselves, believing that we shall be able to give general satisfaction to those who may be so kind as to favor us with their patronage.

Most Respectfully, S. T. & Co.
June 29, 1837.—*tf.*

The Mercantile Business
FORMERLY conducted by Arnold & Crow, will be continued in future by Wm. Arnold alone, at the old stand, on the south side of the public square. He returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his old customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and most respectfully solicits a continuation of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Together with every other article usually kept in retail stores. His Goods are new and well selected in the city of New York; they were bought as Goods of the same quality have been by any other person, consequently will be sold as low. Be so good as to call and examine for yourselves.

WILLIAM ARNOLD.
June 1st, 1837.—*tf.*

Medical School of Florida.
“Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows.”

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in all the Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Almighty.

The labours of man may perish; for like him, self, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge, with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, “the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good,” that the whole “pretended science” resolves itself into the art of conjecture, the “science of guessing,” “striking in the dark” a “scheme of learned quackery,” a “temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation.” (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who “pledge themselves upon all that they held sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference.” Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes, and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—“Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury.” Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: “Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, loss of the face destroyed, and miserable death.” “These maladies” continues the doctor, “have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice.”

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be able to remove all the diseases of man; and leave but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man; some lovely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic.”

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS,
HAVE located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases confided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the last year he resided in the City of Columbus, from whence he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of their success in Practice, a few of the marvellous testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Genuine Botanic Medicine,
will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free and elegant selection, of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison & Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: at the house of James Hughes, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Duggins' in McIntosh County; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs, tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilkesville, Shelby; Harpersville, and on the twelfth day, at Martin's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; on the fourteenth day, at Francis Riddle's, Talladega; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Benton Co. on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, and on the eighteenth day of the above months, at Williams' Town, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Dr. N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Fits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
I do hereby certify, that sometime in March, 1831, I was reattacked with what the Regular Diplomatized Physicians called a disease of the Liver, so severe that in a few hours I was in a state of insanity, and through the advice of my neighbours, Dr. James Buys was called in, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was about my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks, I derived more benefit from Dr. Buys' prescriptions, than I did in six months' with the same disease in a former attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.
JOHN STEPHENSON.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
This may certify to all whom it may concern, that in Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with the Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very distressing cough, with a very high fever, and in this distressing condition she lay confined, without any relief for 36 hours, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who relieved her in a few hours, and the third day she was up, and about her business as usual. Given under my hand this the 22d day of December, 1836.
JAMES DIAMOND.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, so severe that she was unable to turn herself in bed; hers was a case of the most inveterate acute Rheumatism I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. James Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days she was able to walk the house; and in 4 days thereafter, she was entirely freed from pain and soon in as good health as formerly.
JAMES BARR.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.
For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify, that my brother was afflicted with what the Regular Doctors call Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A very eminent Physician of the old school was called on for medical aid, and attended him regularly for about 12 months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, (living in S. C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' great cures, was placed under his care, at which time he was much swollen, and without the colour of blood in his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, and is in as good health as any man. Given under my hand, this the 10th day of May, 1833.
JOHN McWILLIAMS.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.
I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Clark, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. with the Nervous fever, after which he returned home, and on the 15th day after he was attacked, a regular Unc. was called to attend him, who did so regularly for 4 days, but he continued to grow worse all the time. The arrival of the Dr. through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he yet survives. He was preceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.
WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 25th, 1836.
This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure after two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.
Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 15th, 1836.
This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in his breast and head, in so much that he became pale and emaciated, and for the last four years he has been more or less unable for business, for 3 months in the fall of 1836, he was called on for medical aid, he was entirely unobstructed, he was evidently rapidly declining, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month.
JONATHAN REEDER.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1836.
To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830. Since which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the disease of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions, then an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case, prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. John Dr. Phillips of this county the same length of time, 3d Dr. Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time truly distressing, I being confined to my bed the most of my time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.
SARAH PHILLIPS.

Test. REUBEN PHILLIPS, S. Phillips' husband.
Alabama, St. Clair County.
This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with the malarious fever, in so much that three days from the commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of the children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1836.
VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further testify that Valente Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Willis Creek, and I visited them during their sickness, and knew that they were confirmed cases of malarious fever and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.
PETER WAGON.

GEORGIA, Pike County.
I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back and sides extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and side which had been unusually severe for the last three months, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this the 26th January, 1836.
J. R. CULPEPER.

GEORGIA, Butts County.
I do hereby certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, by days, at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me and proposed administering medicine, and applying the Thomsonian system, and though I much dreaded the operation and sudden transition from heat to cold, and such sudden relief, after being twice steamed, I was able to attend to my business, and what was most surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded, were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.
THOMAS WILSON.

March 23d, 1836.—6.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, on the 1st day of July, which will be sent to the General Post Office, as directed.

Albritton Philip L. Magehee John C.
Allen Elijah 17 Marable Dolfus
Allen Hudson Mafable John A.
Allen Joshua Mayfield Ferd.
Alexander Arthur May Asa
Alexander Charles T. 3 McCampbell Wm.
Alsop R. & T. McCully Barney
Anderson Daniel McGee Benjamin F.
Anderson John McGee Wm.
Andrews William McKee John
Arrabel Col. Wm. McKnight Samuel
Bates Henry McKnight Mrs. C.
Beene William McKnight Wm.
Bell Mrs. Lydia McKnight John
Bell Thomas McKnight John
Bell Rev. Wm. H. McKnight Wm.
Berry Robert P. McKnight John
Bentley Turner McKnight John
Birch Hiram McKnight John
Bishop John McKnight John
Black James McKnight John
Black James Jr. McKnight John
Black Mary McKnight John
Boring Levi G. McKnight John
Bowdin Miss Wm. McKnight John
Boyd Oliver P. McKnight John
Braden Green B. McKnight John
Bridwell William McKnight John
Brooks Catharine McKnight John
Brooks Catharine McKnight John
Brooks Miss Elvira McKnight John
Brown Jacob McKnight John
Browder David McKnight John
Bryant Robert McKnight John
Burks Peter McKnight John

Camp John McKnight John
Canady William McKnight John
Carroll Asa McKnight John
Champion Willis McKnight John
Chilton Riggs R. McKnight John
Clauson James G. McKnight John
Clark Abner McKnight John
Clauson & Turnipseed McKnight John
Clay Simeon McKnight John
Cobb Mrs. Malissa McKnight John
Cook Thomas K. McKnight John
Cook James McKnight John
Corbett Maj. John McKnight John
Corcoran John McKnight John
Cox Thomas W. McKnight John
Copeland & Lane McKnight John
Cross H. D. McKnight John
Crutcheid Wm. McKnight John
Crymes John D. McKnight John
Cullen James A. McKnight John
Cunningham E. McKnight John
Currier Richard McKnight John
Currier William McKnight John
Currier James McKnight John

Davidson Lamin McKnight John
Davis Thomas McKnight John
Davis John McKnight John
Davis Larkin H. McKnight John
Dawkins Samuel McKnight John
Deamon Miss Stacy McKnight John
Defreese William McKnight John
Dickinson Michael McKnight John
Dickson William McKnight John
Doyle Ransom McKnight John
Driver William McKnight John
Duggan Zachariah McKnight John
Duggan or Anderson McKnight John
Duggan James W. McKnight John
Elliott Charles or Ar McKnight John
Elliott child McKnight John
Ellis Benjamin McKnight John
Estes Joel McKnight John
Fayette Thomas McKnight John
Findley Wm. McKnight John
Ford Bailey McKnight John
Foster Absalom McKnight John
Garner William McKnight John
Gaze George McKnight John
Goode Thomas McKnight John
Graddy John McKnight John
Graham Wm. R. McKnight John
Gentry Cornelius McKnight John
Gentry J. D. McKnight John
Grimes John McKnight John
Grubbs Allen McKnight John
Hagans Edward McKnight John
Hall Van McKnight John
Hammett R. B. McKnight John
Hammett James Jr. McKnight John
Hance Isaac McKnight John
Hance Benjamin McKnight John
Hazel James McKnight John
Henderson Wm. McKnight John
Henderson Thomas McKnight John
Henderson Richard McKnight John
Hendrix James McKnight John
Henry Wm. McKnight John
Higgins Wm. McKnight John
Hill Miss Susannah McKnight John
Hill J. H. McKnight John
Hines Matthias McKnight John
Houston Johnston McKnight John
Hunt Levi McKnight John
Hunt Martin McKnight John
Hunter S. B. McKnight John
Hunt Haniel McKnight John
Ingram John McKnight John
Ingram John B. McKnight John
Ingram J. B. McKnight John
Irvin James L. McKnight John
Johnson John McKnight John
Jordan Alexander McKnight John
Kannedy W. McKnight John
Kannedy Lewis McKnight John
Kennedy Pleasant M. McKnight John
Kelly Rev. C. McKnight John
Lackey Col. John P. McKnight John
Lackey Wm. McKnight John
Lane & King McKnight John
Lawson Rubin McKnight John
Ledbetter Wm. McKnight John
Lewis C. D. McKnight John
Lewis Charles McKnight John
Lipsey Hiram McKnight John
Logan Rial McKnight John
Longnecker Samuel McKnight John
Macfarlane, Beason & Co McKnight John
Magill Dr. James D. McKnight John
July 6, 1837. JNO. D. HOKE, P.

Neely Thomas McKnight John
Nesbit John McKnight John
Nolen Joseph McKnight John
Norris Nancy McKnight John
Norwood J. McKnight John
Owens John McKnight John
Owens David McKnight John
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